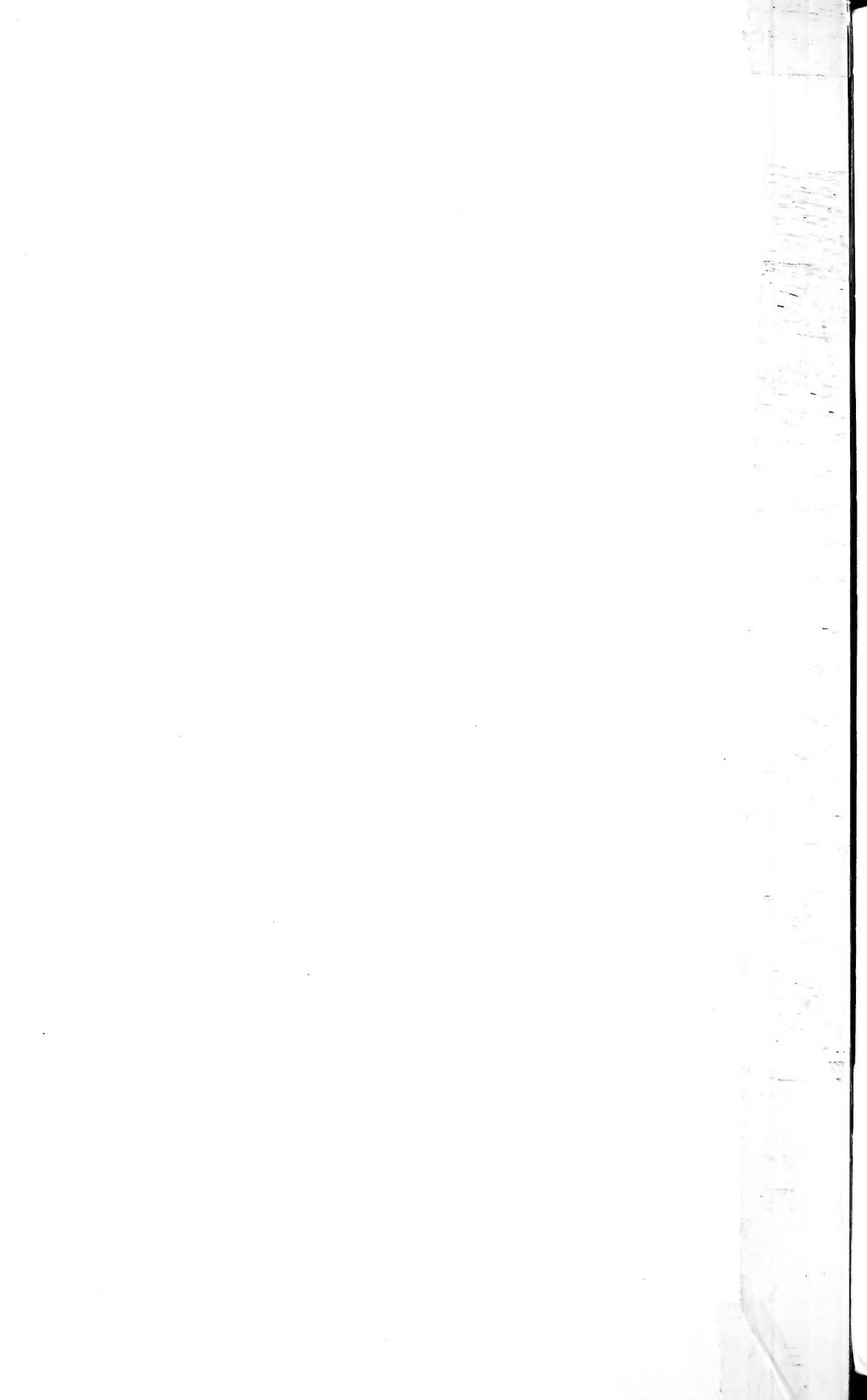


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Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



Dr defed 1912.

Our Motto: Prices as Low as Consistent with Highest Quality

1911 Fall Price List



S. G. Harris
S. G. Harris

63 Hamilton Place,

TELEPHONE
261 R

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

Now is the time to plan for both Fall and Spring, as many Trees, Shrubs and Roses start so early that they do much better planted in Autumn. September is the time to plant "The Old-Fashioned Flowers," August for Evergreens, and October and November for Bulbs, Shrubs, Trees, etc.

Quality will be Remembered after Price has been Forgotten.

How and When to Plant Bulbs

BULB-PLANTING out-of-doors should be as early as the middle of October for best results, and even earlier. In the case of *Lilium candidum*, Iris, Colchicum and Narcissus, September is none too early. Dutch bulbs should be planted evenly about 6 inches to the bottom of the bulb, in well-prepared soil. Lilies should be 8 to 10 inches below the surface. If planted at uneven depths, they will not bloom evenly. After the ground is frozen, cover the bed with leaves or stable litter to the depth of 6 inches, and remove it early in the spring. Bulbs may be left in the ground and will bloom just as well the second year. If the bed is used for Geraniums, Salviyas, or other bedding plants (except those with large roots, like Cannas,) the bulbs need not be disturbed by setting the plants between them after the blossoms are gone. The leaves of the bulbs will soon die down, leaving the bedding plant alone in sight.

It has been my practice, since I began to import bulbs sixteen years ago, to buy for my customers the very best stock grown, believing that Americans are not only as appreciative of the best, but also as able to pay for select bulbs, as are the people of Europe. The result is that I have built up a magnificent trade amid the fiercest competition among large dealers, many of whom have yielded to the cry for cheap bulbs. To secure the low prices at which I offer these choice, picked bulbs, orders should be placed early, as they are filled in rotation. You need not pay, of course, until delivery of the bulbs. My method of securing the **best at less than the price for common stock** is worth a trial by all who buy bulbs in any quantity.

Forcing Bulbs

Tulips in pots make a magnificent display if ten or twelve bulbs of one variety are grown in an 8-inch pot or seed-pan, or seven bulbs in a 6-inch pot. Any good garden soil does very well, but the best consists of three parts of fibrous loam, one part of well rotted manure and one part sand. Place a piece of broken pot or coal over the hole, fill the pot about two-thirds full of soil, and jar it down somewhat; set the bulbs on this soil about the same distance apart and cover them to the depth of an inch, pressing the soil around them firmly with the hand. Soak with water and set the pots away in a dark, cool room, where they should not be allowed to get dry (they may need watering once in two or three weeks;) or dig a trench in the garden, set the pots in and cover with coal-ashes to the depth of several inches. Before the ground freezes, place over them a good depth of coarse manure or leaves to keep from freezing, so that the pots may be brought into the house as wanted. Do not bring them into a very warm room.

Hyacinths, Crocuses, Narcissi, etc., should be treated in the same way, except that the crowns of the Hyacinths should not be covered. Hyacinths should be planted singly in 5-inch pots, or three or four in 7- or 8-inch pots. Successful bulb culture depends upon getting roots well established in the pot at a low temperature of 40 to 50 degrees before bringing them into a temperature of the living-room to form the tops. New pots should soak in water over night before using.

We guarantee our bulbs equal to any imported, no matter what claims are made or prices asked.

Tulips

Duc Van Thol Tulips

These Tulips, being the earliest of all, are used for forcing before the others may be flowered. The flowers are smaller than those of other Tulips.

	10	100	1000		10	100	1000
Scarlet	\$0.20	\$1.50	\$13.00	Red and Yellow.....	\$0.15	\$1.00	\$9.00
Rose .....	.20	1.40	12.00	Red and Yellow Maximus.....	.25	1.75	15.00
White Maximus .....	.20	1.40	12.00	Crimson .....	.15	1.00	9.00

Early Single Tulips

The following are the cream of the large-flowered varieties. Those marked with a (*) may be forced. All may be used out-of-doors. Letters in the left margin indicate relative time of flowering, A being earlier than B. Figures are the height in inches.

	10	100	1000
B 7 *Artus. Scarlet; much used for bedding	\$0.15	\$1.25	\$11.00
B 9 *Belle Alliance. Scarlet; sweet-scented; large flowers	25	2.25	18.00
A 8 *Canary Bird. Pure yellow	20	1.25	11.00
B 9 *Chrysolora. Pure yellow; extra fine bedder	15	1.00	9.00
B 9 *Cottage Maid. White, bordered pink	25	1.50	12.00
B 9 *Couleur de Cardinal. Cardinal-red	25	2.00	18.00
B 8 *Couleur Ponceau. White, with rosy crimson border	20	1.25	10.00
B 7 *Crimson King	20	1.50	12.00
B 9 Duchesse de Parma. Red, with yellow border	20	1.40	11.00
B 7 *Gold Finch. Pure yellow, deliciously fragrant	25	1.75	15.00
A 9 *Grootmeester van Maltha. Dark crimson, feathered white	30	2.50	
B 10 *Joost van Vondel. Deep glossy cherry-red and white; large-flowered	25	1.75	15.00
B 10 *Keizerkroon. Bright red; with broad yellow edge; extra large flowers. Very fine for forcing or bedding	20	1.65	13.50
A 8 *King of the Yellows. Very deep golden yellow; extra fine	20	1.75	16.00
B 8 *La Reine (Queen Victoria.) Pure white, slightly tinted with pink. Useful for bedding or forcing	15	1.25	10.00
B 8 *L'Immaculee. Pure white; early	15	1.25	10.00
B 9 *Mon Tresor. Extra fine; pure yellow; large flower. One of the best	25	1.75	14.00
A 9 *Ophir d'Or. (Gold of Ophir.) Golden yellow. New exhibition variety; fine	25	1.75	14.00
A 8 *Pottebakker, White. The best white for forcing	20	1.60	14.00
A 8 * " Yellow	20	1.60	14.00
A 8 * " Scarlet. Bright scarlet; very fine	25	1.75	15.00
B 9 *Prince of Austria. Bright orange-vermillion; large, sweet-scented flowers	25	1.75	15.00
B 10 *Princess Wilhelmina. Fine deep pink and white; extra-large flower	25	2.00	16.00
B 10 *Princess Marianne. White, slightly shaded pink; large flower	20	1.50	12.00
A 7 *Proserpine. Glossy carmine-pink; fine form; very early	30	2.50	22.00
A 8 *Rachel Ruisch. White, shaded pink, fine forcer and bedder	20	1.50	12.00
A 9 *Rembrandt. Fine bright scarlet; very early	30	2.00	22.00



Field of Double Tulips, Murillo

EARLY SINGLE TULIPS, Continued

		10	100	1000	
B	8 Rosa Mundi.	Rose and white	\$0 20	\$1 25	\$10 00
B	6 *Rose Griselin.	Very fine rosy pink	20	1 25	10 50
C	8 *Rose Luisante.	Extra fine dark pink, tinged white	25	2 25	18 00
B	8 Standard Royal Silver.	White feathered with cherry-crimson; finest for beds.....	25	2 00	18 00
B	10 *Thomas Moore.	Buff, shaded orange.....	15	1 00	8 00
B	8 *Vermillion Brilliant.	The finest scarlet; flowers large and striking.....	25	2 25	19 00
C	8 White Swan.	Pure white; late; blooms with the Couleur de Cardinal	20	1 25	10 00
A	6 Wouverman.	Purple-violet; fine for out-of-doors.....	35	3 00	25 00
B	8 *Yellow Prince.	Yellow; sweet-scented. Easily forced; not good for bedding out.....	15	1 25	9 00
		Fine Mixed Early Single Tulips.....		1 00	8 50
		Very Fine Mixed Early Single Tulips.....		1 25	10 00

Early Double Tulips

No winter-flowering bulbs please my friends more than the Double Tulips. They force very easily.

		10	100	1000	
A	9 *Couronne des Roses.	Rose-pink	\$0 40	\$3 00	\$27 50
B	8 *Couronne d'Or.	The best double yellow.....	25	2 00	17 00
B	8 Duke of York.	Carmine-rose, edged white.....	15	1 25	10 00
A	9 Gloria Solis.	Red, bordered with yellow.....	20	1 50	14 00
A	8 *Imperator Rubrorum.	Finest double scarlet for forcing	25	2 00	18 00
B	9 La Canleur.	Pure white; very full. This variety, planted with Rex Rubrorum, makes fine effect	20	1 50	12 00
B	8 *Murillo.	Magnificent blush-white, suffused with pink; large flowers.....	25	1 50	12 00
A	7 *Raphael.	The finest double Tulip grown. Delicate rose	45	3 50	30 00
B	9 Rex Rubrorum.	Fine scarlet; large, full, double.....	25	1 75	15 00
A	7 *Salvator Rosa.	Beautiful deep rosy pink. Extra fine for forcing	25	1 75	15 00
A	9 *Tournesol, Red.	Bordered with yellow. Fine forcer; very large.....	30	2 25	20 00
A	9 * " Yellow.	Shaded orange. Fine forcer; large flower	25	2 00	18 00
		Mixed Double		1 25	10 00

Late Double Bedding Tulips

		10	100	1000
Blue Flag.	Bluish violet; distinct and attractive.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
La Belle Alliance.	Blue and white, feathered	35	3 00	25 00
Mariage de ma Fille.	Red, variegated white; extra.....	35	3 00	25 00

Yellow Rose. Splendid golden yellow; large, full, double

10	100	1000

Late Single Bedding Tulips

No description can do justice to these beautiful Tulips. They bloom much later than the Early Tulips and are exquisite for cutting. They will last in vases for several days. Their popularity is noted by the increasing demand for them. One order often brings a larger one the next year. The prices have been quite high, but, at the low rate offered this year, no garden or border should be without them.

		10	100	1000
Bouton d'Or (Ida.)	Golden yellow, graceful flowers. Elegant for outdoor cutting until the last of May	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
Isabella.	Deep pink	20	1 50	12 00
La Canleur.	White	25	2 00	16 00
Bizarres.	Red on yellow ground; very fine mixed	20	1 50	13 00
Bubblooms.	Red on white ground; very fine mixed	20	1 50	13 00
Roses.	Very fine mixed	20	1 50	13 00
Violets.	Very fine mixed	20	1 50	13 00

LATE SINGLE BEDDING TULIPS, Continued

	10	100	1000
Gesneriana Epaphtha. Rich crimson, with blue center.....	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
Darwins. Finest mixed	25	1 75	15 00
Picotee, Maiden's Blush. White, with pink border; extra fine for cutting	20	1 50	12 00

Parrot Tulips

The Parrots like a light, sandy soil, shallow planting and a sunny location. Nothing could be more pleasing than these, with their curiously slashed petals and striking color.

	10	100	1000
Admiral de Constantinople. Very fine; orange-red.....	\$0 80	\$1 25	\$11 00
Cafe Brun. Orange, red feathered	20	1 25	11 00
Lutea major. Golden yellow, extra fine, large flower.....	20	1 25	11 00
Perfecta. Yellow, scarlet-feathered; extra large.....	20	1 25	11 00
Cramoisie Brillante. Scarlet; finest of all.....	20	1 25	11 00
Very Fine Mixture		1 25	10 00

Darwin Tulips

We offer the following superb Darwin Tulips by name to those who wish some of the most striking Tulips known. They grow 2 to 3 feet in height, are of exquisite colors and latest of all Tulips.

	10	100		10	100
Calliope. Soft rose.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	La Candeur. Finest white	\$0 35	\$3 00
Circe. Soft lilac	35	3 00	Mahogany. Maroon	65	5 00
Clara Butt. Brilliant rose; extra	60	4 50	Maiden's Blush. Rosy; extra	70	6 00
Dream. Large lilac; extra	60	4 00	Mrs. Cleveland. Soft flesh-color	65	5 00
Faust. Glossy black; extra	1 00	8 00	Orion. Scarlet; immense flowers	50	4 00
Fire King. Crimson-scarlet; extra	60	4 00	Painted Lady. Milky White	50	3 00
Glory. Brilliant scarlet.....	65	5 00	Pride of Haarlem. Scarlet rosy; extra	50	3 50
Gretchen (Margaret.) Soft rose; extra	35	2 50	Queen Wilhelmina. Large; rose; extra	70	6 00
Kate Greenaway. White, tinged lilac.....	60	4 00	The Sultan. Black	25	1 75
Choice mixed.		1 75	White Queen. The finest white	50	3 00

First-Size Single Hyacinths

Extra Selected

These thirty kinds are the cream of more than three hundred varieties grown. Being of the best forcing varieties and strictly first-size, they are usually sent out as Exhibition Sizes, Special Collections, etc. The Single Hyacinths have more meritorious habits than the double. Guaranteed best quality; equal to any imported. In many varieties four bulbs will weigh a pound

Not less than 4 of a kind at 10, and 25 at 100 rate.

Single White and Blush

	10	100		10	100
Alba superbissima. Pure white; large spike	\$1 00	\$7 50	La Grandesse. Extra fine; pure white; large spike; finely formed bells	\$1 25	\$11 00
Baroness van Thuyll. Very early; pure white; compact truss (the same merit as Baron van Thuyll, pink)	1 00	7 50	L'Innocence. Pure white; very large truss	1 15	10 00
Grandeur a Merveille. Finest blush-white; large truss. There is no better of this color to grow in quantity.....	75	6 50	Madam Vanderhoop. Pure white; very large bells. This is one of the best for potting or bedding	1 00	7 50
			Voltaire. Pure white; grand spike	1 00	7 50

Single Pink and Red

	10	100		10	100
Baron van Thuyll. Fine pink; large, compact spike; early	\$1 00	\$8 00	Gigantea. One of the best pinks; very large truss; fine for bedding out.....	\$1 00	\$8 00
Charles Dickens. Delicate pink; decidedly one of the best; always gives satisfaction	1 25	11 00	Homerus. Red; very early	1 25	10 00
General Pelissier. One of the best; deep scarlet; early	1 00	9 00	Lord Macaulay. Very fine bright red, with white center; very large compact truss	1 20	9 00
Gertrude. Fine red; very large, compact truss; excellent for bedding out, as it stands erect. Also a first-class forcing variety	1 00	8 50	Moreno. Extra-fine pink; compact truss large bell; found in every exhibition collection	1 20	9 00
			Roi des Belges. Large spike; one of the best deep scarlets for forcing	1 20	9 00
			William the First. Fine red, large spike. 1 20		9 00

Single Blue

	10	100		10	100
Baron van Thuyll. Deep blue; very large truss; early	\$1 00	\$7 50	La Peyreuse. Fine light blue	\$1 00	\$8 00
Grand Lilas. Fine lilac; very large, compact truss	1 20	10 00	Potgeiter. Light blue; fine-shaped bulb. 1 20		9 00
Grand Maitre. Deep porcelain-blue; very large truss	1 00	7 50	Queen of the Blues. A variety of real merit	1 20	9 00
King of the Blues. The finest of the deep blues	1 00	7 50	Regulus. Light blue; fine for bedding or forcing	1 00	7 50

Single Yellow

	10	100		10	100
Ida. This is the best pure yellow for early forcing	\$1 20	\$9 00	King of the Yellows. Golden yellow; fine spike	\$1 20	\$9 00
La Citroniere. Bright citron yellow.....	1 20	9 00			

Bedding Hyacinths and Mixtures

Mixed bulbs should never be used for house or greenhouse culture, and even for bedding purposes we recommend named bulbs, second size or separate colors.

Single	100	Single, Continued	100
Red. All shades	\$3 50	Light Blue. All shades.....	\$3 50
Pink. All shades	3 50	Yellow. All shades	4 00
Pure White	3 50	All Colors Mixed	\$30 per 1,000 .. 3 00
Blush-White	3 50		
Dark Blue. All shades	3 50	All Colors	\$35 per 1,000.. 4 00

Bedding or Forcing Second-Size

These are of the best maturity and of good size especially adapted for forcing or bedding. They are sure to produce large and vigorous spikes of bloom. Plant 6 to 9 inches apart and 6 inches deep.

This is equal to "First Size" of many dealers. High-grade is shown by the fact that my sales for this size have increased yearly for forcing as well as for bedding.

Single Red and Pink	10	100	Single White, Continued	10	100
Charles Dickens	\$1 00	\$7 50	La Grandesse	\$0 90	\$7 50
Gigantea	65	5 00	Madam Vanderhoop	75	6 50
Robert Steiger	50	4 00			
General Pelissier	65	5 00	Single Blue		
Gertrude	65	5 00	Baron van Thuyll	50	4 00
Moreno	75	6 00	Grand Maitre	65	5 00
Roi des Belges	70	5 50	Pieneman	65	5 00
			Grand Lilas	75	6 00
Single White			King of the Blues	65	5 00
Albertine	65	5 00	Regulus	65	5 00
Grandeur a Merveille	65	5 00	Queen of the Blues	75	6 50
L'Innocence	90	7 50	La Peyrouse	65	5 00
Baroness van Thuyll	70	5 50			

French Roman Hyacinths

A charming class of Hyacinths, producing graceful, delicately perfumed spikes of flowers; they force readily in the house. Each bulb produces several spikes. The white variety is used by the million for early bloom. Potted in September, they will flower in December. The whole success of pot culture with these, as with Dutch Hyacinths, tulips, narcissi, etc., depends upon getting roots well established in the pot at a low temperature of 40 to 50 degrees, before bringing them into a temperature of the living-room to force the tops.

	10	100	1000
White. 1st quality; 11 to 12 cm	\$0 35	\$2 75	\$25 00
White. Select; 12 to 15 cm.	40	3 50	30 00
White. Extra; 13 to 15 cm.	50	4 00	35 00
White. Fancy; 15 cm. and up	60	5 00	45 00
Single Yellow	60	5 00	
Single Blue	40	3 50	
Light Rose	40	3 50	
Dark Rose	40	3 50	

Crocuses

Crocuses should be more used than they are. They are entirely hardy and increase from year to year. They are the first to flower after the snowdrops, and make a magnificent show in the grass, as well as in the border. When a large number are to be planted, proceed as follows: With the spade cut the sod at right angles; turn it back on a hinge (as it were), putting in a few bulbs around the sides of the hole; turn the sod back and tread firmly. Planted with *Scilla Sibirica*, a fine show is produced.

Select Named

Mammoth size, \$1.25 per 100; \$9.00 per 1,000; first size, \$1.00 per 100; \$7.00 per 1,000; second size to color, 75 cts. and \$6.00. Not less than 100 of a kind will be supplied. 250 at 1,000 rate.

Albion. Dark purple.

Baron Brunow. Dark blue.

King of the Whites. Large, white.

Mont Blanc. Fine white.

Yellow. Very fine.

Purpurea Grandiflora. Purple.

Mad. Mina. Early, striped and variegated.

Queen Victoria. Choice white.

Sir Walter Scott. White and violet striped



Crocuses

Sweet-Scented Small-Flowered Single Narcissi

	10	100	1000
Jonquilla simplex. Sweet-scented Jonquil. Yellow.....	\$0 15	\$1 00	\$8 00
Jonquilla Stella. White, with yellow cup. Sweet.....	15	1 00	8 00
Jonquilla Campernelle	15	1 00	8 00
Jonquilla rugulosus	20	1 25	10 00
Poeticus (Pheasant's Eye.) Pure white, red crown; very sweet; cannot be forced.....	10	75	6 00
Poeticus ornatus. Pure white, sweet-scented, cup tinged rosy scarlet; very fine for forcing; much earlier than the old variety.....	15	1 25	10 00

Narcissi (Daffodils)



Trumpet Narcissi, Bicolor Victoria

No spring flower is more charming and none more easily grown than the Daffodil. They are all grand forcers, and out-of-doors they improve from year to year if let alone. Naturalized in the grass or open woods, they make a fine distant effect. The leaves ripen and disappear before mowing time. "Ten years ago," says an English writer, "I planted many thousands of Narcissi in the grass, and they have thriven admirably, bloomed well and regularly, the flowers are large and handsome, and, in most cases, have not deteriorated in size."

Single Trumpet Daffodils

All Largest Size Bulbs

	10	100
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Bicolor Grandis. A little later than the other Bicolor varieties....	\$0 25	\$2 00
Bicolor Empress. Very fine; large yellow; with pure white perianth	40	2 50
Bicolor Victoria. Large, early flower; best of Bicolor varieties....	45	3 00
Emperor. Extra-large, golden yellow trumpet, with rich primrose perianth	45	3 00
Golden Spur. Large, deep yellow; one of the best in cultivation....	50	3 50
	10	100
it rivals Gardenia blossoms. White	\$0 35	\$2 50
Orange Phoenix. White, with orange center; extra-fine flower	30	2 50
Sulphur Phoenix. Pure white and sulphur; delicious odor; very fine.....	25	2 00
Mrs. Langtry. Pure white; a gem for cutting.....	20	1 25
Principes. Primrose perianth, deep yellow trumpet; early forcer. First size.....	20	1 50
Principes. Double nose.....	25	1 75
Sir Watkins. Fine for forcing and cutting.....	35	2 75

Double Daffodils

All Largest Size Bulbs

	10	100	1000
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Alba plena odorata. Double Poet's, or Gardenia-flowered Daffodil. In sweetness and purity it rivals Gardenia blossoms. White	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
Orange Phoenix. White, with orange center; extra-fine flower	25	1 50	
Sulphur Phoenix. Pure white and sulphur; delicious odor; very fine.....	25	2 00	
Van Sion. Large, double-nose bulbs, each of which will give two or more flowers.....	30	2 75	25 00

Van Sion. Extra large, XXX, double-nose mother bulbs, which will produce from three to five flowers. 40 cts. for 10, \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

Van Sion. Single nose; fancy; selected. 25 cts. for 10, \$2.00 per 100, \$17 per 1,000.

Giant Paper White Narcissi. Easily grown in earth or water, and better than the Chinese Sacred Lily; deliciously scented. Their tall spikes of bloom, with many florets to each spike, may be had by Christmas if planted the last of September. Mammoth bulbs, 30 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000. 1,000 bulbs in case.

Paper White Grandiflora. Fancy. About 1,250 bulbs in case. \$1.40 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

Chinese Sacred Lily. This fairy flower of the Chinese may be easily grown in an open dish half filled with pebbles and water. Their highly perfumed flowers appear in about two months from time of planting. Mammoth bulbs, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., original basket containing 30 bulbs, \$1.75; per mat of 120, \$6.50.

The Testimony of a Satisfied Customer October 6, 1906.

Mr. S. G. Harris, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Dear Sir:-It is a pleasure, I can assure you, to state that all of the bulbs, peonies and roses which I have purchased from you from time to time have proven most satisfactory. I know that the bulbs which you have furnished me have been, beyond any question, the finest of their kind I have ever seen. Raising a great many of these and being very fond of flowers, I feel as if I had a right to say they certainly have no superior on the market anywhere. It has been a pleasure for me from time to time to tell my friends of my most satisfactory dealings with you, and I assure you it has always been gratifying for me to be able to turn a great many people in your direction.

Wishing you the success which I feel you deserve, I remain, Yours very truly,



Giant Paper White Narcissi, Five Bulbs

Spanish Iris (Xiphoides)

These choice early Irises give more flowers for the money than any other Iris. By covering the bed with glass in the beginning of April, the flowers may be cut in May. Without glass, they bloom in early June.

	Each	10	100
Mammoth. 6 inches in cir.....	\$0 20	\$1 75	\$14 00
Extra. 5 to 6 inches in cir.....	18	1 25	9 00
Select. 4 to 5 inches in cir.....	15	75	7 00
Ellottiana New. Yellow flower, spotted leaves	35	3 00	25 00

	100
Baron von Humboldt. Fine blue.....	\$0 50
Belle Chinoise. Very fine yellow.....	65
British Queen. Pure white; extra	75
Chrysolora. One of the best pure yellows	50
Count of Nassau. Best dark blue; sweet scented.....	75
Emperor of the West. Bronze; large flower.....	75
La Tendresse. Cream-white	50
Louise. Lilac-blue; very large; extra fine	60
Leander. Deep yellow; very large flower; scented	90
Superfine Mixed	\$4 00 per 1,000..

English Iris (Anglica)

These beautiful flowers are second only to the Japanese in beauty and some think they are even more graceful, not being so heavy. The markings are exquisite. They come in bloom after the German Iris and before the Japanese. We offer ten grand sorts at \$1.75 per 100, and Mont Blanc, the finest white, at 30 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100; very fine mixed, \$1 per 100.

Those interested in German or Japanese Iris should turn to pages 9 and 10.

Garden Lilies

Candidum (Madonna, or St. Joseph's Lily.) **Thick-petaled** variety. Coming into bloom with the rose and blue larkspur, what a pageant they form. This Lily is of easy culture, quick to increase, and thrives in almost any soil and position. Like other Lilies, they should not be disturbed. Plant in early September for best results. Choice bulbs, \$1 per doz., \$8 per 100; mammoth size, \$1.25 per doz., \$9 per 100.

Japanese Lilies may be planted in spring or fall with excellent results. They are especially appropriate for garden or border of old-fashioned flowers, including the Tiger Lily. The following varieties are choice and easy of culture:

Auratum. 8 to 9 inches, \$1 per doz.; 9 to 11 inches, \$1.50 per doz.

Speciosum album. 8 to 9 inches, \$1.50 per doz.; 9 to 11 inches, \$2.50 per doz.

Speciosum rubrum. 8 to 9 inches, \$1.25 per doz.; 9 to 11 inches, \$2 per doz.

Speciosum Melpomene. 8 to 9 inches, \$1.20 per doz.; 9 to 11 inches, \$2 per doz.

Tigrinum splendens. Choice bulbs, \$1 per doz.; \$7 per 100.

Twenty bulbs of each of these five sorts, largest size, 100 in all, \$12; next size, \$9.

Lily-of-the-Valley

(Ready in November)

I cannot too highly recommend my Lily-of-the-Valley. If more of my customers were aware of the abundant bloom the clumps give (with no care except to set them out) I am sure sales would be greatly increased.

XXX Grade. Berlin Pips. For Christmas forcing, \$2.50 per 100 \$16 per \$1,000, from cold storage.

XXX Grade. Berlin Pips. A high grade for late forcing. \$1.50 per 100, \$14 per 1,000.

Strong clumps for outdoor planting, containing 12 to 15 crowns, \$2.50 per doz., \$17 per 100.

Chionodoxa. (Glory of the Snow.) Grows well in any good garden soil from year to year. 25 cts. per doz., \$1.00 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

C. Luciliae. Brilliant sky-blue with white center

C. Luciliae gigantea. Soft lavender with white center.

Sardensis. Brilliant Gentian-blue.

Scilla Sibirica. Rich blue flowers, very effective with Chionodora and Snowdrops. Thrives and looks well in any location. \$1.25 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Snowdrops. Plant freely for best effect as the flowers are small like the Scilla and Glory of the Snow. They grow better from year to year so that the only cost is the first cost.

S. Elwesii. Snow-white, tube emerald-green; single. 75 cts. per 100, \$6.50 per 1,000.

Double Flowering. Very graceful, pure-white. \$1.50 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

Callas

	Each	10	100
Mammoth. 6 inches in cir.....	\$0 20	\$1 75	\$14 00
Extra. 5 to 6 inches in cir.....	18	1 25	9 00
Select. 4 to 5 inches in cir.....	15	75	7 00
Ellottiana New. Yellow flower, spotted leaves	35	3 00	25 00

Astilbe

	10	100
Astilboides floribunda	\$1 00	\$6 00
Japonica. The old favorite.....	1 00	6 00
Japonica, Gladstone. The finest of all....	1 50	10 00
Japonica compacta multiflora	1 00	6 00
Queen Alexandra. shell pink.....	2 00	15 00
Very Heavy Clumps	20 cts.	each

Freesia

	10	100	1000
Mammoth. 3/4-inch or over.....	\$0 25	\$1 75	\$12 00
Choice. 1/2-inch or over.....	15	1 00	8 00
Purity. This magnificent new Freesia with its large, snow- white flowers, produced on long stems, has proved itself a worthy acquisition. This can be used where white carnations can be used for decorative purpose .	40	2 50	20 00

Forcing Lilies

Lilium multiflorum. Japan-grown—

	10	100
7 to 9 inches in cir.....	\$1 00	\$7 00
9 to 10 inches in cir	1 25	10 00
Lilium longiflorum. Formosum.		
7 to 9 inches in cir.....	1 00	8 00
9 to 10 inches in cir.....	1 25	10 00
Lilium Harrisii—		
5 to 7 inches in cir	75	6 00
7 to 9 inches in cir.....	1 25	10 00



Astilbe Japonica, Gladstone

Hardy Perennials

Ordinary 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen, except as noted. Extra Heavy, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

From the beginning the Rosedale Nurseries have made a leading specialty of Perennials. While we do not carry a large number of varieties, yet we grow a very select list of the best and hardiest. For example: We have not had the ambition to carry a large number of varieties of peonies, having eliminated many of the common sorts. While we do not call ourselves peony cranks or peony specialists, we aim to carry a hundred of the finest kinds attainable. Why more. This would give us a dozen of the best white varieties, a dozen of the best flesh, a dozen of the best salmon, and so on through the different shades to the deepest crimson.

We call attention to a few of the best Perennials for autumn planting. The varieties best planted in spring, with the exception of the Japanese Iris, we have postponed for our spring catalogue. Having a large stock of these most beautiful Iris we will book orders to be reserved for spring planting unless customers prefer to have the plants shipped in autumn.

Achillea. Dense masses of flowers from June to October, 2 feet high, of purest white. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen, large clumps \$2.50 per dozen.

Aquilegia. The Columbines are old favorites that succeed in any garden; they are beautiful in flower and foliage. The following are the best:

California Hybrids. A grand mixture.

Canadensis. Our native Columbine; bright red and yellow.

Chrysanthemum. The beautiful golden-spurred variety.

Caerulea. Rocky Mountain Columbine. Blue and white. One of the handsomest of the family.

Skinneri. Scarlet, with greenish tips; very distinct.

Astilbe. This beautiful flower is not only excellent for cutting, but is especially useful for planting near roses and peonies to attract away from them the rose bug. As is well known, this bug, or beetle, is attracted by white flowers, and the masses of white on the Astilbe seem especially enticing to this pest which no insecticide will reach. We offer heavy clumps for immediate effect at 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen. Ordinary size, 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Delphinium—

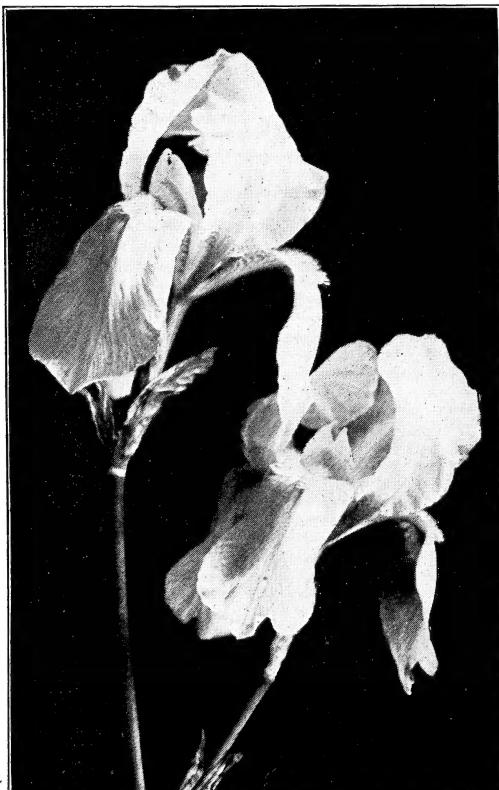
Belladonna. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Gold Medal Hybrids. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Erskine Park Hybrids. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Chrysanthemum. Moongenny Daisy.

maximum, Triumph. A strong-growing perennial about 2 feet in height, which continues in bloom



German Iris, Silver King

from July until October; flowers daisy-like, 3 to 4 inches in diameter, with a golden center; of great substance, lasting a week or more when cut.

maximum, Perfection. A strong grower, with large white flowers all summer and fall.

Shasta Daisy. Large, snowy white flowers 4 inches across; in bloom all summer and fall.

Chelone. Shell-Flower. Stately, handsome perennials, growing 2 feet high; bears numerous spikes of large flower-heads during the summer and fall.

glabra. Terminal spikes of large pink flower-heads. *alba.* Same as above, with creamy white flowers.

Lyonii. Heads of deep red flowers; very fine.

Dianthus barbatus. Sweet William. Choice strain of mixed colors.

Dianthus deltoides. Maiden Pink. A low-growing, creeping variety with pink and white flowers; fine for rockery.

plumarius semperflorens. These are the old favorite hardy garden Pinks, bearing sweet, clove-scented flowers in May and June.

Donorium excelsum. Leopard's Bane. No plant is more effective than this for early bloom. Orange-yellow flowers 3 to 4 inches in diameter, on stems 18 to 20 inches long.

Funkia. Plantain Lily. The different species are free-flowering, with spikes of bell-shaped flowers, but the chief value is in the foliage.

caerulea. Blue flowers; broad green leaves.

subcordata grandiflora. Pure white, lily-shaped large, fragrant flowers in clusters. This day lily is very attractive in bed or border.

undulata media picta. Green and white variegated foliage; purple flowers.

Thos. Hogg. Broad, glaucous foliage, white border.

Geranium sanguineum. Crane's-Bill. Desirable for rockery or border; foliage compact; about 18 inches high; has bright crimson-purple flowers.

Hemerocallis, Yellow Day Lily. The old-fashioned lilies vigorous in growth and free in bloom, will give more flowers for a little care than will any other. The variety *Flava* is the one often seen in the old gardens and is the earliest to bloom. Following is the rich, buttercup yellow variety, *Thunbergii*, which blooms in July and August when yellow flowers are very scarce. Excellent for cutting.

Liatris. Showy plants, with long spikes of purple and pink flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen.

pyrenostachya. Kansas Gay-feather. This most attractive plant blooms in midsummer; 3 to 4 feet high; rich purple flowers which last for a long time.

Lythrum roseum superbum. Rose Loosestrife. A strong growing, shrub-like plant 3 to 4 feet tall; blooms from July to September. Flowers in large spikes of clear rose.

Lychnis alpina. Champion; Lamp-flower. A diminutive form of *L. Viscaria*, the tufts seldom being more than a few inches high; grown without difficulty in the rock-garden or in rather moist, sandy soil; May and June.

Chalcedonica. A very desirable plant, bearing brilliant, orange-scarlet flowers; 2 to 3 feet high; blooms all summer.

Myosotis. Beautiful alpine plants, charming in all ways for rock-gardens.

Alpestris. A compact plant, forming a cushion of the loveliest blue flowers, thriving in moist, gritty soil.

palustris. A variety that is hardly ever out of flower; useful for a shady spot in the border; should be grown in partial shade or as a carpet to taller subjects, in moist, well-drained soil.

Monarda didyma, Oswego Tea. Strong growing plants about 3 feet high; flowers bright scarlet, continuing in bloom a long time in summer. One of the most beautiful sights in our nurseries is the Monarda growing side by side with the Phlox, Miss Lingard.

Papaver alpinum. Alpine Poppy. This has very beautiful yellow flowers with white centers; similar to Iceland Poppy, but smaller.

nudicaule. Iceland Poppy. Handsome for the rock garden, forming rich masses of cup-like flowers of

rich yellow color; 12 to 15 inches high. Should be treated as an annual. Blooms from June to Oct.
orientale. Oriental Poppy. This is the most showy and noblest of all the Poppies. Effective for borders or in the shrubbery. Scarlet flowers, 6 inches in diameter, borne on stems 3 feet high.

Japanese Iris (Kaempferi)

Flower 9 to 12 inches in diameter; will grow in almost any soil that does not become too dry in summer. Prefer a warm sunny location. Prices: 20c each, \$2.00 per doz.; \$12.00 per 100. A superb mixture made from these varieties, \$9 per 100. Our river bottom land produces extra fine plants at low cost of production, hence these low prices.

This set of varieties was selected from a large number of the best Japanese introductions and is, without doubt, as fine as any collection offered.

Spring is the best time to plant Japanese Iris. Orders placed now will be reserved for Spring, or shipped in September if desired.

NO.

- 1 **Iso-no-nami**—Silvery white veined violet.
- 31 **Gekka-no-nami**—Dense, pure white, yellowish blotches, petaloid stigmas; six petals.
- 37 **Ho-ojo**—Ruddy crimson, primrose blotches, with white halo; petaloid stigmas white tipped with purple; six petals.
- 43 **Kuma-Funjin**—Purple, overlaid with navy-blue, two standards; petaloid stigmas purple and blue; large orange blotches; six petals.
- 47 **Komochi-Guma**—Violet, double; several blooming close together at one time; six petals.
- 53 **Bandai-no-nami**—Clear white, with large radiating yellow blotches; creamy standards; six petals.
- 56 **Kakujakuro**—Blue with purple, heavily feathered white; yellow blotches; standards blue, edged white; petaloid stigmas white; tipped blue; large flowers.
- 59 **Osho-kun**—Intense tyrian blue; yellow blotches radiating into white; petaloid stigmas dark violet; six petals.
- 61 **Blue Jay**—Sky blue, veined white.
- 62 **Misutmoshito**—Three petals; white mottled with violet purple.
- 71 **Pyramid**—Light violet blue, slightly veined white.
- 72 **Uni-no-hotaru**—Bright violet-purple, shaded blue.
- 91 **Kanran**—White, densely veined with rich violet.
- 4 **Yomo-no-umi**—The finest double white.
- 5 **Koki-no-iro**—Light violet with white veins.
- 13 **Yedo-jiman**—Rich royal purple.
- 26 **Uchiu**—Bright crimson-purple with few white veins.
- 35 **Shi-shi-odori**—Rich, royal purple, changing to deep purple.
- 40 **Kanarinishiki**—Greyish white marbled with violet purple.
- 47 **Renjo-no-toma**—Light lilac suffused with light violet.
- 69 **Waku-hotei**—White, veined with violet blue.
- 11 **Hano-no-nishiki**—Violet purple veined with white.
- 14 **Shishi-ikari**—White ground, veined with dark purple.
- 16 **Kumoma-no-sora**—Silvery white, suffused throughout with soft, light blue; the largest three-petaled variety in cultivation.
- 55 **Shuchiukwa**—Crimson purple with white veins and center.
- 77 **Yayaura**—White, occasionally marked with light violet.

German Iris

Early Autumn (September) is the best time to plant German Iris.

Large stock, low prices.

Strong divisions named, 10 cts each, per dozen, \$1.00, per 100, \$8.

Strong divisions mixed, 10 cts. each, per dozen 60 cts., per 100, \$4.

Heavy clumps, named, per dozen \$2.00, per 100, \$15. Heavy clumps, mixed, per dozen \$1.25, per 100, \$10.

Apollon. Golden yellow, striped with plum-color.

Atropurpurea. Purple; one of the best.

Augustina. Deep yellow, marked with maroon, giving a coppery hue.

Aurea. Clear golden yellow; fine.

Bessie. Yellow and brown.

Bougere. Lilac and velvety purple; distinct.

Celeste. Delicate light lavender-blue.

Coelestine. Delicate lavender-self.

Canary Bird. Lemon-yellow.

Common Purple. Purple; one of the best.

Delicate. Canary-yellow.

Deloismison. Lavender and purple.



Japanese Iris

German Iris (continued)

Eugene Sue. Creamy white, with purple spots and stripes.

Falcata. Yellow, tinged with purple and purple stripes.

Flava. Pale yellow; fine.

Florentina. White, tinged with blue and yellow.

H. Cramer. Delicate pale blue.

Hector. Light bronze, stained with purple; fine.

Ignititia. White, suffused with purple.

Innocence. Lavender, fringed with white.

Jacquesiano. Deep maroon velvet, tinged with bronze and crimson; a rare and remarkable color.

Juliette. White, heavily veined with purple.

Lady Stump. Lavender and dark blue.

La Tendre. Lavender.

L'Avenir. Lavender; a beautiful shade.

Lemon. White, spotted with purple and deep purple stripes; fine.

Liabaud. Yellow and maroon; fine.

Louis Van Houtte. White, edged with blue.

Madame Chereau. White ground, fringed with blue.

Ochroleuca. Golden yellow.

Pancrea. Buff and purple; distinct; fine.

Reticulata superba. Center lavender, outer purple; fine.

Sampson. Rich golden yellow; crimson-maroon, veined with white.

Sappho. Clear blue and indigo, beautifully blended.

Silver King. Flowers silvery white; distinct and fine.

Pallida Section

25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Albert Victor. Beautiful lavender and blue.

Garibaldi. Fine rosy pink.

Her Majesty. Lovely rose-pink; falls crimson.

Leonidas. Rosy mauve.

Pallida Dalmatica. Very large fine lavender for cutting.

Queen of May. Lilac, almost pink, very beautiful.

Rutherford. Shade a little lighter than Dalmatica.

New Hybrid Alpine Iris

These are perfectly hardy and useful for border or for forcing. They bloom before German Iris.

Charmer. Light cream-color.

Hayden. White, suffused with light blue.

Josephine. Pure white.

Meteor. Rich reddish purple, with yellow beard.

Milton. Rich yellow, lined maroon; orange beard.

Stewart. Pure yellow.

Various Irises

\$1.00 per dozen, \$6.00 per 100.

Pseudacorus. Common Water Flag. Whoever has in his garden a pond, ditch, or even a thoroughly damp spot ought to plant this Flag; 2 to 3 feet. Yellow.

Sibirica. Siberian Flag. 2 to 3 feet high, with narrow, grassy leaves; showy blue flowers, beautifully veined with white and violet.

Phlox

Following the Iris and Peonies in time of bloom, but in no way behind them in popularity, are the Hardy Perennial Phloxes. We have finally succeeded in getting up a good stock of some of the varieties which are always short at planting time. We have weeded out all the magentas and purples and believe that our list is as select as that offered by any firm. The season having been favorable, our stock will be especially fine for September and October planting.

Blooming size, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen, \$8 per 100.

Large clumps, XX 20 cts. each, \$2 per dozen, \$15 per 100.

6 at dozen rate, 50 at 100 rate, provided not less than 3 of a kind are ordered.

Amazon. Large flowers; pure white.

Belvidere. Salmon-pink. A choice sort.

Bridesmaid. White, with large crimson center.

Beranger. White, suffused with pink; rosy lilac eye.

Caran d'Ache. Bright carmine-rose; distinct.

Coquelicot. Fine, rich scarlet, with deep carmine eye.

Cross of Honor. Each petal lilac-color, with a white margin; beautiful.

Eiffel Tower. Large flower; chaste, pure salmon with purple eye.

Henry Murger. White, with carmine eye. The best of its color.

La Vague. Large; rosy pink, with red eye; choice.

Lothair. Large; rosy salmon, with crimson eye.

Matador. Large flower; bright orange-red. Distinct and fine.

Professor Schlieman. Salmon-rose, with carmine eye.

Pantheon. Deep salmon-rose; very fine.

Peachblow. Delicate pink, with white markings.

Pearl. Pure white.



Phlox, Miss Lingard, in our Nursery

Purity. Snow-white.

Queen. Pure white.

Pecheur d'Islande. Soft salmon-scarlet, white center.

R. P. Struthers. Bright rosy red; crimson eye.

Sunshine. Deep salmon-pink; dark eye.

Wm. Goethe. Tyrian-rose; suffused with carmine-lake.

Miss Lingard. We offer a fine stock of this new, ever-blooming variety. This Phlox blooms in May; fully six weeks earlier than the other sorts, and continues in bloom three months; a grand white variety, which should be in every collection; is not so tall a grower as Queen.

Phlox subulata (Moss Pink.) Rose-pink.

subulata alba. White.

Physostegia Virginica. Very beautiful mid-summer flowering perennial, 3-4 feet high, bearing spikes of delicate pink flowers.

Stokesia. (Cyanea)

Stokesia cyanea. This is one of the best blue flowers, blooming from early July to late October; Flowers handsome lavender-blue, 3 to 4 inches in diameter; effective in masses or beds; it grows almost 20 inches high and is of easiest culture.



The Smallest of our four fields of Peonies

Peonies as Cut Flowers

Since many of the delicate shades fade if a flower is left to open on a plant, it is well to cut them in the bud just as the first outer petals roll back. The moment the buds are cut, the stem should be quickly dropped into a bucket of water, lest the air be drawn up into the stems and cause the flowers to wilt. It is best to cut the stems and change the water every day to keep it fresh. Treated in this manner the flowers may be kept safely a week in the house.

Most of the hardy plants we offer are large enough to give immediate effect.

Peonies

No flowers exceed the Peonies in popularity; and none are more easily grown. They are seldom attacked by insects or disease, and are perfectly hardy, requiring no covering in the severest weather. They thrive in all kinds of soil and flourish in a rich, deep loam. They demand much moisture at blooming time, and if grown in partial shade the blooms will, therefore, last longer and be equally fine in other respects. Plant eyes 2 inches below the surface and pack the earth firmly about the roots.

Peonies True to Name

Some of our self-styled peony specialists try to induce intending customers to believe that no one else can be as careful as they. We know three large nurseries where peonies were made a leading specialty for years before the "knocking" specialists were ever heard of, and these nurserymen are known and trusted everywhere for varieties of Peonies true to name. In fact the leading peony specialist in America owns a large nursery.

We, too, are making peonies a fall specialty, and spending most of our time in our four large plantings at peony time to make sure that no rogue has gotten mixed with the choice varieties: **for we guarantee our Peonies to be Strictly True to Name.**



Alba Sulphurea

A Word About Varieties

We have discarded many varieties which we consider unworthy of cultivation, retaining other varieties much better of practically the same color. There have been originated nearly 3,000 varieties of Peonies, many of which have long since been discarded by most of the growers as unworthy of cultivation. Such beautiful varieties have been brought out during the past few years, since the revival of the herbaceous plants, that it seems useless to continue a large list of old varieties not half so good, either from lack of distinct and beautiful color, size, vigor or other good qualities. It was the consensus of opinion at the meeting of the American Peony Society held at Cornell University in June, 1908, that 100 to 150 varieties would cover all that would be worth growing, including early, medium and late varieties of the different colors from white, yellow, pink, rose, scarlet and purple.

We were awarded 1st Prize for the 12 best varieties of Pink Peonies at the exhibition of the American Peony Society, held at Philadelphia, June, 1911, altho handicapped by reason of their season being so much in advance of ours.

Varieties vs. Prices

Intending purchasers should not value the different varieties by the prices charged. The principal reason some varieties are high is because there are fewer plants of them to be had. Another reason that makes prices vary is that one variety may increase two or three times as rapidly as another, being a stronger grower. Thus the fact that a peony is sold cheap may be a high recommendation for it; e. g., *Delicatissima*, a favorite pink variety, fragrant and free blooming (and therefore greatly in demand) may be sold cheaply because of its rapid increase.

Time For Planting

Our Peonies may be safely planted from Sept. 25 to Apr. 1. The best time for planting is October. Ours are well ripened from the middle to the last of September. In some localities they ripen earlier, in some later.

Preparation of the Soil

as well as moisture may be had at blooming time. No fertilizer is better than well-rotted cow manure, which should be used in liberal quantities, but placed far enough below the roots so that the rootlets will not be affected by it until they have well started to grow. If the subsoil is of a good loamy texture, the excavation of 2 feet with a layer of 6 inches of well-rotted cow manure at the bottom, well spaded in, will be sufficient. If, however, the subsoil is of the nature of hardpan, it should be removed entirely and alternate layers of old sods and manure put in its place. Heavy clay should be lightened by the aid of sand, leaf-mold and manure, mixing it thoroughly by overturning several times. Plants should be set at least 3 feet apart so that they will have ample room for development.

A good way to utilize the ground the first season or two is to plant a row of phlox between the rows of Peonies. Should there be an extreme drought in April or May, a thorough drenching of the beds once or twice a week would well repay in extra bloom. As phlox are fond of the same treatment, these plants thrive well together, the latter giving a succession of bloom for two months after the Peonies are over.

A Word About Prices

our plants are grown one, and two years before sent out. Every one of our plants will bloom next June and July if planted in early autumn. Grown on ground especially adapted to Peonies, our plants have developed strong roots and plump eyes. Prices on application for divisions.

Three of a kind at dozen rate. Discount of 10 per cent on orders from \$20 to \$50; 15 per cent on orders for \$50 or more.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS WILL BE GIVEN ON 25 OR MORE OF A KIND

One Hundred Superb Peonies

The quality of our stock may be seen from the fact that we supply many of the most noted places. We guarantee our varieties true to name. Not trying to grow many varieties, and making this our leading fall specialty, we are able to keep our varieties pure. We have spared no expense to make our plants strong and healthy, giving them the most careful culture on ground well suited to their nature. The expressions of delight from the many people who visited our fields in 1909 (some of them coming several hundred miles in response to our invitation) prove the great popularity of the choice varieties we cultivate. One who has not seen some of the newer varieties could scarcely imagine how delicate their coloring, how beautiful their form, how magnificent their size, how delicate their perfume. By selection of the early, medium and late-blooming varieties of the different shades of white, yellow, flesh, salmon, rose, crimson and purple, one may enjoy a feast of peonies for a month, beginning with Sarah Bernhardt, Grandiflora carnea plena and ending with Dorchester, Humei, Livingstone, Purpurea superba, Marie Lemoine and Madam Lebon, ushering in the Japanese Iris and the early phloxes. Plant in autumn, and one year from date your plants will be worth nearly double their cost.

Double Chinese

Hardy as an oak, thriving in any rich soil and with the least possible care. The choice double varieties named below should be in every garden. Heavy clumps which will bloom the first season.

Descriptions as far as possible are from Cornell Bulletin.

	1-yr. Each	2-yr. Doz.
Alba sulphurea. (Calot, 1860.) Large, creamy white. Superior to one often sold under this name; early. See cut, page 11.	\$0 50	\$5 00
Albert, Daniel d'. Deep rose, shaded purple; large, globular flower.	50	5 00
Amour, Rose d'. Large blooms; soft flesh color.	75	7 50
Arc, Jeanne d'. (Calot, 1858.) Outside petals rose-colored, inside straw-colored, with crimson spots.	50	5 00
Artemise. (Calot, 1860.) Rose of several tints; crown type very good variety. Odor pleasant.	35	3 50
Atrosanguinea. (Calot, 1850.) Deep blood-red; metallic luster; early and free.	75	7 50
Bastien-Le Page, Mons. (Crousse, 1885.) Deep carmine-pink, 1-yr. \$1.50; 2-yr. \$2.50.		
Beatrice, Princess. Pink guard petals; center yellow. Mid season. Good variety of crown type.		
Bellevale, Viscomtesse. (Guerin, 1852.) Blush, center creamy white; fully fringed; fragrant.	1 00	1 50
Beranger. Large, cup-shaped, mauve-pink; late.	40	4 00
Berlioz. (Crousse, 1886.) Late; large, full, globular; bright currant-red.	75	1 25
Bertrand, General. (Guerin, 1845.) Large, compact, medium dark pink, typical globular bomb type; central petals have slight silver tip. Early. Extra good variety; good commercial bloom. Odor pleasant.	50	5 00
Binder, Charles. (Guerin, 1680.) Magenta; fragrant; good; late.	50	5 00
Bigot, Germaine. (Dessert, 1902.) Large bloom; glossy flesh-color, shaded salmon; very fine.	2 00	3 00
Bollet, Mme. (Calot, 1867.) Very large bloom; fleshy pink, white reflex.	75	7 50
Boule de Neige. (Calot, 1867.) White, tinged sulphur, center bordered carmine.	1 00	1 50
Boucharlat Aine, Mons. (Calot, 1868.) Bright rosy lilac; large and full flower, imbricated like a rose; fragrant; midseason.	60	6 00
Bretanneau, Dr. (Verdier, 1854.) Medium to large, bomb type; center tipped with cream white, and an occasional crimson fleck. Early to midseason. Good variety; good commercial bloom.	40	4 00
	75	7 50
Bretteoneau, Dr. Souv. du. (Dessert, 1880.) Large blooms in clusters; bright cherry-red, lightly shaded with clear amaranth; very showy. 1-yr. 75c each, \$7.50 per doz.; 2-yr. \$1.25 each, \$12.50 per doz.		
Boskoop, Gloire de. Pure white; tall strong grower; choice variety. 1-yr. 50c each, \$5.00 per doz.; 2-yr. 75c each, \$7.50 per doz.		
Calot, Mlle. Leonie. (Calot, 1861.) Large, delicate rose white, compact, typical rose type bloom; central petals slightly tipped with carmine. Mid-season to late. Extra good. Good commercial bloom. 1-yr. 60c each, \$6.00 per doz.; 2-yr. \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per doz.		
Calot, Mlle. Leonie. (Miellez, 1856.) Very large, convex flower; full; fleshy white, shaded salmon, fine bud; strong stems; extra fine for cut-flowers. Odor pleasant. XX. 1-yr. 50c each, \$5.00 per doz.; 2-yr. 75c each, \$7.50 per dozen.		
Calot, Mlle. Marie. (Calot, 1872.) Medium size; shape of <i>Centifolia</i> rose; color finest flesh-pink, with glossy background lighted with silvery tints. 1-yr. \$1.00; 2-yr. \$1.50.		
Carnea Elegans. (Calot, 1869.) Well differentiated; lilac white guards with amber white collar when bloom first opens. Petals in collar narrow and widening toward the center; partly transformed; central petals flecked with crimson. Odor pleasant. Plant rather weak grower and dwarf habit. Medium bloomer in clusters. 1-yr. 50c each, \$5.00 per doz.; 2-yr. 75c each, \$7.50 per doz.		
Caluzac, Mons. Martin. (Dessert, 1899.) Medium size; very dark purple garnet, fairly compact; globular semi-rose type with stamens nearly concealed. This is the darkest garnet peony in the trade at present. Mid-season. Extra fine for bedding. Poor keeping and shipping bloom; characteristic dark green foliage with red stems. 2-yr. \$5.		



Boucharlat Aine, Mons.

	1-yr.	2-yr.	Doz.	Each	Doz.	Each
Charlemagne. (Crousse, 1880.) Very compact, large, globular, lilac white rose type with a slight blush center. Late. Good variety. A very durable bloom for cut flowers. Odor pleasant. Plant is a very strong, vigorous grower; medium length, strong stems. Free bloomer, very few of the lateral buds develop.	50	5 00	75	7 50		
Chaumy, Madame. (Calot, 1864.) Medium to small, very compact, globular, pale lilac rose, perfect rose bloom, with a silvery reflex. Central petals slightly darker than guards with an occasional crimson fleck, color somewhat splashed on. Mid-season. Good.	35	3 50	50	5 00		
Couquette, La. (Guerin, 1861.) Large, light pink crown with a rose white collar; carmine flecks on central petals. Mid-season. Good variety for cut flowers.	50	5 00	75	7 50		
Crousse, Albert. (Crousse, 1893.) Immense convex bloomer, very full; flesh-pink lightly reflexed lilac.	1 00		1 50			
Crousse, Felix. (Crousse, 1881.) Large, bright red, typical bomb, globular and compact when first opening, but opens out somewhat with age. Midseason. Extra good. Odor pleasant. X.	75	7 50	1 25	12 50		
Crousse, Mme. (Calot, 1866.) White, tinted pink, center carmine - bordered. Odor pleasant. Mid-season. Good.	50	5 00	75	7 50		
Curzon, Lady. White guard, with cream center. Award of merit at Royal Horticultural Society	1 50		2 50			

De Candolle. (Crousse, 1880.) Bright lilac purple; distinct color; best of its shade; very large and double; fine. 1-yr. 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.; 2-yr. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

De Jussieu. (Guerin, 1850.) Medium to large, rosy magneta, late. Extra good for this type of bloom. Showy red. Semi-double, three or four rows of guards surrounding small, yellow stamens. Odor pleasant. 1-yr. 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.; 2-yr. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Delache. (Delache, 1854.) Medium to large, rose type bloom, odor unpleasant, vigorous, upright grower and free bloomer. Mid-season to late. Extra good variety of this type. 1-yr. 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.; 2-yr. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Delicatissima. Large, delicate pink, rose type bloom. Mid-season. Extra good; good commercial bloom; extra good keeper and shipper. Very strong, vigorous growing plant, with long, strong stems and fine habit. Free bloomer in clusters. 1-yr. 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.; 2-yr. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Demay, Henry. (Calot, 1866.) Medium size, very attractive, anilin red, bomb type with silvery reflex. Late. Mid-season. Extra good. Odor pleasant. Strong, vigorous growing plant with a spreading habit. Free bloomer. 1-yr. 60 cts. each, \$6.00 per doz.; 2-yr. \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per doz.

Demay, Octave. (Calot, 1867.) Double; medium to large. Hydrangea pink flower. Odor pleasant. X. Plant dwarf. 1-yr. \$1.00; 2-yr. \$1.50.

Dessert, Mlle. Renee. (Guerin, 1862.) Very large blooms in clusters; fine lilac, with silvery violet reflex.

Deschamps, Mme. Barillet. (Calot, 1868.) Semi-double flowers of unique shape, pale lilac rose. Odor rather unpleasant. Early, very good.

Dubois, Claire. (Crousse, 1886.) Light rosy pink; center full; large flower; very fine; late

Dumas, Alexander. (Guerin, 1862.) Large blooms in clusters; very full; pretty brilliant pink, interspersed with chamois, white and salmon.

Dupont, Mons. (Calot, 1872.) Large, cream white, semi-rose type bloom. Late mid-season. Extra good. Very large, fine bloom; not differentiated; petals are faintly flecked with crimson. Odor pleasant XX. Plant is a strong, tall grower, with a very stout stem and upright habit.

Dorchester, Richardson's. (1870.) Late; dwarf grower; free bloomer; compact, erect habit; delicate salmon flesh. Fine for all purposes.

Ducel, Mme. (Mechin, 1880.) Mid-season. Perfectly formed globular bloom, color bright silvery pink, tinted and marked with salmon and silvery reflex. Fine for cutting. Odor pleasant.

D'Hour Augustin. (Calot, 1867.) Bomb type, large and showy, solferine red, 4-5, similar to Felix Crousse. Good habit, vigorous.

D'Hour, Mme. (Calot, 1864.) Very large, soft carmine-pink, silvery reflex. Stem tall, erect, superb. Mid-season.

Elie, Monsieur Jules. (Calot, 1873.) Clear flesh-pink; massive shape and very large; free bloomer. Late.

Elie, Mme. Jules. (Calot, 1873.) Full cup-shaped bloom; color flesh-pink, with silvery reflex center, petal bordered with carmine. Late variety

Exposition de Lille, Triomphe de. Large, compact, pale pink splashed with darker tints, rose type bloom, with stamens; the guard petals fade to nearly white; stamens nearly all concealed. Mid-season. Good variety. Plant is a very strong, vigorous grower.

Exposition Universelle, Souv. de. (Calot, 1867.) Very large, imbricated flower of perfect shape, rich, clear cherry, very brilliant, with silvery reflex; blossoms in clusters. Late. Odor pleasant X.

Fragrans. (Sir John Banks, 1805.) Violet-rose, all of one color; very full and sweet.

Festiva. (Donkalaire, 1838.) Very much like Festiva maxima, but dwarfer and later.

White with cream tint. Odor pleasant XX.



Galhau, Madame De

	1-yr.	2-yr.	Doz.	Each	Doz.	Each
Galhau, Madame De. (Calot, 1867.) Very large, double flower, pale pink, with silvery reflex.	50	1 00				
Deschamps, Mme. Barillet. (Calot, 1868.) Semi-double flowers of unique shape, pale lilac rose. Odor rather unpleasant. Early, very good.	50	5 00	75	7 50		
Dubois, Claire. (Crousse, 1886.) Light rosy pink; center full; large flower; very fine; late	1 00		1 50			
Dumas, Alexander. (Guerin, 1862.) Large blooms in clusters; very full; pretty brilliant pink, interspersed with chamois, white and salmon.	50		1 00			
Dupont, Mons. (Calot, 1872.) Large, cream white, semi-rose type bloom. Late mid-season. Extra good. Very large, fine bloom; not differentiated; petals are faintly flecked with crimson. Odor pleasant XX. Plant is a strong, tall grower, with a very stout stem and upright habit.	50	5 00	75	7 50		
Dorchester, Richardson's. (1870.) Late; dwarf grower; free bloomer; compact, erect habit; delicate salmon flesh. Fine for all purposes.	60	6 00	1 00	10 00		
Ducel, Mme. (Mechin, 1880.) Mid-season. Perfectly formed globular bloom, color bright silvery pink, tinted and marked with salmon and silvery reflex. Fine for cutting. Odor pleasant.	60	6 00	1 00	10 00		
D'Hour Augustin. (Calot, 1867.) Bomb type, large and showy, solferine red, 4-5, similar to Felix Crousse. Good habit, vigorous.	75	7 50	1 00	10 00		
D'Hour, Mme. (Calot, 1864.) Very large, soft carmine-pink, silvery reflex. Stem tall, erect, superb. Mid-season.	1 00	10 00	1 50	15 00		
Elie, Monsieur Jules. (Calot, 1873.) Clear flesh-pink; massive shape and very large; free bloomer. Late.	75	7 50	1 25	12 50		
Elie, Mme. Jules. (Calot, 1873.) Full cup-shaped bloom; color flesh-pink, with silvery reflex center, petal bordered with carmine. Late variety	50	5 00	1 00	10 00		
Exposition de Lille, Triomphe de. Large, compact, pale pink splashed with darker tints, rose type bloom, with stamens; the guard petals fade to nearly white; stamens nearly all concealed. Mid-season. Good variety. Plant is a very strong, vigorous grower.	60	6 00	1 00	10 00		
Exposition Universelle, Souv. de. (Calot, 1867.) Very large, imbricated flower of perfect shape, rich, clear cherry, very brilliant, with silvery reflex; blossoms in clusters. Late. Odor pleasant X.	50	5 00	1 00	10 00		
Fragrans. (Sir John Banks, 1805.) Violet-rose, all of one color; very full and sweet.	75	7 50	1 00	10 00		
Festiva. (Donkalaire, 1838.) Very much like Festiva maxima, but dwarfer and later.	50	4 00	75	7 50		

		1-yr.		2-yr.	
		Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.
Festiva maxima. (Miellez, 1851.)	Pure paper-white, with carmine-flaked tips to a few center petals. Immense; very fragrant, early and free.	\$0 50	\$5 00	\$0 75	\$7 50
Forel, Madame. (Crousse, 1881.)	Large, very compact, imbricated, light pink, rose type bloom. All petals are tipped with white, giving bloom a silvery appearance. Odor pleasant.	60	6 00	1 00	10 00
Fulgida. (Parmentier, 1854.)	Semi-double, medium size, rosy magenta. Plant vigorous, erect; similar to Delache. Good variety of this type.	35	3 50	60	6 00
Galhau, Madame De. (Crousse, 1892.)	Medium to large, compact, globular bloom, delicate pink, with rose white guards; rose type. Late mid-season. Good variety. Odor pleasant. Very strong, vigorous growing plant of good habit. Free bloomer in clusters.	75	7 50	1 25	12 50
Galle, Mme. Emile. (Crousse, 1881.)	Rose type, soft lilac shaded flesh; size large, odor pleasant XX. Late.	75	7 50	1 25	12 50
Gerard, Marguerite. (Crousse, 1892.)	Medium to large, very pale hydrangea pink, fading to nearly white, compact, semi-rose type, when first open, but developing into a crown bloom later, with stamens. Late. Good variety.	1 25		2 00	
Geissler, Madame. (Crousse, 1880.)	A very large, attractive, very compact, globular, imbricated, light pink, rose type bloom. Odor pleasant.	50	5 00	75	7 50
Gigantea. (Calot, 1860.)	Large, early bloom, on long stems; free bloomer; color the most exquisite shade of delicate rose-pink, tipped with silvery white and reflected with silvery sheen; exquisitely fragrant.	1 00		1 50	
Gombault, Gloire de Chas. (Gombault, 1866.)	Guards light rose, surrounding a thick collar of cream white narrow petals, growing wider toward center; crown same color as guards, with cream white linear petals concealed in extreme center of the bloom. Strong, vigorous growing plant with very long stem. Free bloomer in clusters.	1 00	10 00	1 50	15 00
Grandiflora Carnea Plena. (Lemon, 1824.)	Large, loose, lilac white, bomb to crown type bloom. Very early. Medium variety. Odor pleasant.	50	5 00	75	7 50
Gray, Asa. (Crousse, 1886.)	Semi-double, very large, color pale lilac. Odor pleasant XX. Mid-season; very good.	2 00			
Guerin, Modeste. (Guerin, 1845.)	Medium to large, compact, solferino red, typical bomb type bloom. Mid-season. Extra good, exceptional commercial bloom. Fine upright habit and extra good vigor. Free bloomer in clusters.	60	6 00	1 00	10 00
Harvest, Golden. (Rosenthal, 1900.)	Medium size, pale pink to a peach blossom, pink and creamy white. Mid-season. Good commercial variety of rather dwarf type. Odor pleasant. Plant rather dwarf, but vigorous and free bloomer in clusters.	60	6 00	1 00	10 00
Imperial, Prince. (Calot.)	Very large, loose, amaranth red to tyrian rose, semi-rose, type bloom; vigorous grower with an extra good stem. Medium bloom in clusters.	50	5 00	75	7 50
Humei. (Guerin, 1856.)	Purplish rose; very full and double; very large and showy, and one of the latest to bloom. As much as three weeks later than the earliest of the Peonies.	50	5 00	75	7 50
Insignis. (Guerin, 1850.)	Medium size, magenta bomb type with a light peach blossom center. Midseason. Good variety, bloom of medium keeping qualities. Tall, strong, vigorous growing plant, good upright habit and good stems. Free bloomer in clusters.	50	5 00	75	7 50
Krelage, Mons. (Crousse, 1883.)	Large, compact, dark pinkish red, semi-rose type, with silver tips. Late. Good variety. Medium size, strong plant with an upright habit. Free bloomer in clusters.	60	6 00	1 00	10 00
Latipetala. (Outside petals flesh-color, center ones yellowish white. Very large and fine	60	6 00	1 00	10 00	
Lebon, Mine. (Calot, 1885.)	Very large; bright cherry, some petals white, fragrant; good; very late.	50	5 00	75	7 50

Lemoine, Marie. (Calot, 1869.) Large, very compact, white rose type, with cream white center. Very late. Extra good commercial bloom. 1-yr. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per dozen; 2-yr. \$1.25 each, \$12.50 per dozen.

Lemonier, Auguste. (Calot, 1865.) Velvety-red, large, full, beautiful. 1-yr. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per dozen; 2-yr. 60 each, \$6.00 per dozen.

Livingstone. (Crousse, 1879.) Very solid pale pink, with no guard, and very free. A late bloomer and the massive buds develop slowly. Winner of first prize for pink at the Chicago Peony Exhibition, June, 1905. 1-yr. \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per dozen; 2-yr. \$1.50 each, \$15.00 per dozen.

Marie. White, washed chamois; very late variety; tall, strong stems. 1-yr. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per dozen; 2-yr. \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per dozen.

Massifs. Ornament des. (Crousse, 1893.) Large blooms, very full; fine glossy pinkish flesh-color; late variety. 1-yr. \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per dozen; 2-yr. \$1.50 each, \$15.00 per dozen.

Musset, Alfred de. (Crousse, 1885.) Large, compact, milk white, typical rose, with a blush center and crimson flecks. Late. Medium to good variety. 1-yr. \$1.25; 2-yr. \$2.00.

Muyssart, Mme. (Calot, 1869.) Glossy silvery pink, blooms late. 1-yr. 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per dozen; 2-yr. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per dozen.

Nancy, Ville de. (Calot, 1872.) Large, medium, compact, rosy magenta, with silvery reflex, bomb type. Late Extra good. Tall, very strong, vigorous. 1-yr. 60 cts. each, \$6.00 per dozen; 2-yr. \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per dozen.



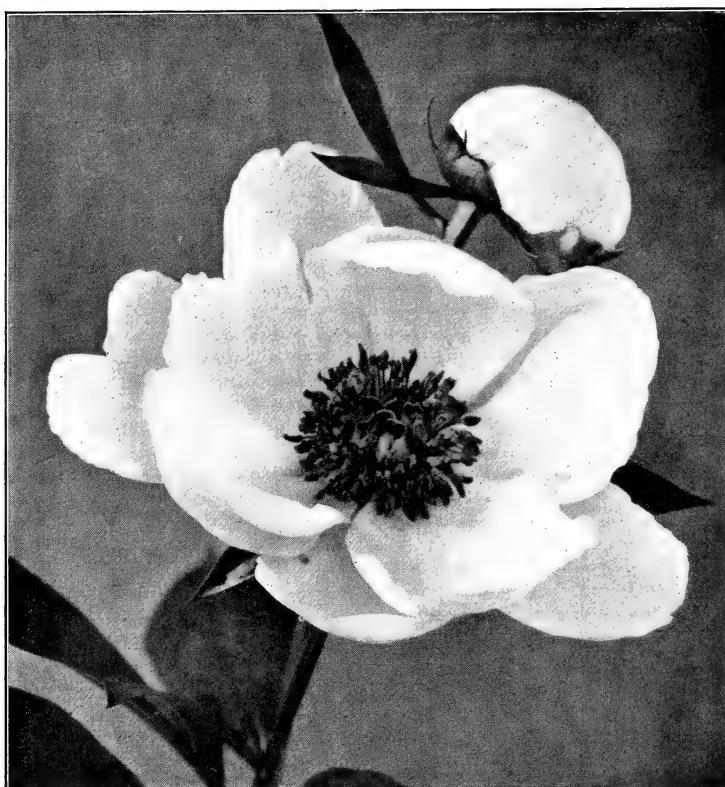
Livingstone

In comparing prices please bear in mind that we divide roots to 3 to 5 plump eyes and grow them one and two years, while some make the divisions much smaller. Large divisions have vigor to make a good plant the first year.



Festiva Maxima

	1-yr. Each	Doz.	2-yr. Each	Doz.
Nemours, Duchess de. (Calot, 1856.) Sulphur-white; fragrant; good shape; late; extra	\$ 0	60	\$ 6 00	\$ 1 00 \$10 00
Nobilissima. (Mielliez, 1858.) Very large, bright deep pink, silvery border; full bloomer	50	5 00	75	7 50
Nord, Triomphe du. (Mielliez, 1850.) Very large, solferino-red. Midseason; grows in clusters; stout stem; exceptionally pleasing odor.	35	3 50	60	6 00
Or, Couronne d'. (Calot, 1873.) Color white, with yellow tints. Carpelodes flecked with crimson, size large, stem stout and vigorous. Good keeper; late; very good.	60	6 00	1 00	10 00
Palissy, Bernard de. (Crousse, 1879.) Medium to large, compact, globular; pale lilac rose, late; good variety.	60	6 00	1 00	10 00
Papilionaceae. Outside petals rose, center yellow, changing to white.	60	6 00	1 00	10 00
Perfection, Modele de. (Crousse, 1875.) Large, compact, light pink, silver tipped; late, good for commercial purposes; vigorous, but dwarf, odor pleasant.	60	6 00	1 00	10 00
Purpurea superba. (Guerin, 1845.) Large purplish crimson, outside petals large; center small and compact; lights up beautifully at night; late.	50	5 00	1 25	
Renault, Louise. (Crousse, 1881.) Medium size, cherry-pink (rose Paul Neyron red) very late, weak grower; shy bloomer in cluster.	50	5 00	75	7 50
Renee, Petite. (Dessert, 1899.) Very large, magenta, anemone bloom with linear central petals. Midseason. Extra good of this type; poor keeping bloom; good for landscape work only.	50	5 00	75	7 50
Rosiere, La. (Crousse, 1888.) Large, semi-double, sulphur white; midseason. Odor pleasant XX	60	6 00	1 00	10 00
Rousseau, Mlle. (Crousse, 1886.) Medium to large, compact, globular, white semi-rose type; central petals splashed lilac white. Midseason. Good variety. Medium height, strong-growing plant, extra strong stem and good habit. Medium to free bloomer in clusters.	1 50		2 50	
Rubra triumphans. (Delache, 1854.) Dark purplish crimson; petals large; very sweet; semi-double; early.	35	3 50	60	6 00
Rubra superba. (Richardson, 1871.) Large, compact; rosa magenta. Light up well at night. Very late. Good commercial bloom; long, strong stems.	50	5 00	75	7 50
Schroeder, Baroness. (Kelway, 1890.) Most delicate flesh pink, bud changing to white when open; very large and of exquisite shape. The true stock is very scarce and in great demand by those who have seen it.	2 50			
Solfaterre. (Calot, 1861.) Milk white guards, center sulphur white; large, compact bloom; vigorous, free blooming.	60	6 00	1 00	10 00
Talindyk, Prince de. Dark purple; large, distinct. Winner of 1st prize at Boston American Peony Society Exhibition, June, 1910, for best 50 blooms, crimson varieties. Very late. Stems erect and vigorous, nearly four feet tall.	75	7 50	1 00	10 00
Tulipe, La. (Calot, 1872.) Semi-double, almost white shaded lilac; large flower, with pleasing odor, borne on long, stout stems. Midseason; good.	60	6 00	1 00	10 00
Bellumata rosea. Large, violet-rose guards and amber-white narrow petals in center. Very early; extra good variety for both landscape and cut blooms.	50	5 00	75	7 50
Van Houtte, Louis. (Calot, 1867.) Semi-double, dark red; late bloomer, fairly good form and size. Odor pleasant, but variable.	40	4 00	60	6 00
Van Houtte, Louis. (Delache, 1854.) Dark crimson, very compact, fragrant; late.	40	4 00	60	6 00
Vatry, Mme. de. (Guerin, 1863.) Large, compact, milk-white, with lilac-white guard petals. Midseason. Odor pleasant. Rather weak grower.	50	5 00	75	7 50
Verdier, Chas. (Origin unknown.) Dark solferino, size medium to large; odor pleasant XX. Dwarf and compact, free bloomer. Late, good.	40	4 00	60	6 00
Verdier, Eugene. (Calot, 1864.) Large cup-shaped flower grown on stout, erect stems; late and fine; color exquisite. Salmon pink at the center and lighter near the outer petals.	1 25		2 00	
Verdier, Mme. Victor. (Calot, 1866.) Crimson-rose, with light violet; very large and full, fine landscape variety.	40	4 00	60	6 00

**La Fiancee**

We have a Pink variety, fine for landscape work unidentified. A good, strong, upright grower and would bring a high price if named. 1-yr. plants 20 cts., \$2.00 per dozen; \$15.00 per 100; 2-yr. plants 35 cts., \$3.50 per dozen, \$25.00 per 100.

Paeonia Officinalis

	1-yr.	2-yr.		
	Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.
Rosea. Double crimson, changing to rose; fragrant.....	\$0 25	\$2 50	\$0 40	\$4 00
Rosea superba. Shining satiny rose; magnificent flowerer	25	2 50	40	4 00
Rubra. Double crimson, of large size; fragrant; the old-fashioned red Peony	25	2 50	40	4 00
Tenuifolia. Single; dark crimson, very rich, fern-like foliage; flowers distinct; earliest flowering.	75	7 50	1 00	
Tenuifolia fl. pl. Double fennel-leaved flowers of a bright scarlet-crimson, and quite double and globular; rare and fine.....	75	7 50	1 00	

Japanese Tree Peonies

We offer a limited number of varieties of these wonderful dwarf shrubs. The flowers often measure 10 inches in diameter. Varieties and prices on application.

Single Peonies

	1-yr.	2-yr.		
	Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.
Buset. Light pink.....	\$0 50	\$5 00	\$0 75	\$7 50
Electa. Light pink.....	50	5 00	75	7 50
Luban. Light pink.....	50	5 00	75	7 50
Pinatus. Red.....	50	5 00	75	7 50
Princess Alexandra. Crimson.....	50	5 00		

New Single Peonies

	1-yr.	2-yr.		
	Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.
Clairette. (Dessert, 1906.) A superb, large white, lightly shaded pink, changing to pure white.....			\$1 50	\$2 50
Fiancee, La. (Lemoine, 1898.) Very large, white with yellow center. Single. Early. Good variety. Carpels greenish white and hairy; stigmas long, white and recurved. Odor slight. Plant is strong, coarse grower, with a very spreading habit. Free bloomer. Characteristic coarse, thick, leathery foliage.			2 00	3 00
Etincelante I'. (Dessert, 1902.) Very broad petals of the finest bright carmine, broad, silvery border, crown of gold stamens at the center, superb.....			1 50	2 50

Verschaeffelt, Ambroise. (Parmentier, 1850.) Medium size, compact, globular, purple magenta, rose type. Fades only slightly in the sun; uniform color throughout the bloom. Late; medium variety. 1-yr. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per dozen; 2-yr. 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per dozen.

Verneville, Mme. de. (Crousse, 1885.) Large, very full, pure white bomb type, with carmine-tipped central petals. Extra strong, good stems; extra free bloomer. Odor pleasant. 1-yr. 50 cts. each, \$5 per dozen; 2-yr. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per dozen.

Violacea. (Verdier, 1856.) Deep purple violet, very large and full. 1-yr. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per dozen; 2-yr. 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per dozen.

Virgo Maria. (Unknown.) Bomb shape, pure ivory white, late bloomer. Odor pleasant X. 1-yr. 60 cts. each, \$6.00 per dozen; 2-yr. \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per dozen.

Wellington, Due de. (Calot, 1859.) Large, well-formed flowers. Guards broad, white, center sulphur-white; vigorous and free blooming, fragrant. Mid-season. 1-yr. 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per dozen; 2-yr. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per dozen.

Special Offer

Mixed—We offer a fine lot of about 100 plants, one year old for 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10 per 100; about 100 two year plants at 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$15 per 100, not less than 50 at 100 rate.



View of Two Beds in Helen Gould's Superb Rose Garden, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Roses

Fall is an excellent time for planting dormant hardy roses, most of the climbers, Hybrids Perpetuals, Rugosas, etc. The Hybrid Teas and other half hardy roses should be planted only in spring. Our new spring catalogue issued in February, 1912 will give a full list of these. We shall be pleased, however, to book orders now for spring planting which we will ship at the proper time. List on application.

For Fall, 1911, we offer strong two year old Hybrid Perpetual, Climbing and other roses below, except as noted, at 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$25 per 100. Six at dozen rate, fifty at hundred rate, provided not less than three of a kind are ordered. In many varieties we can furnish three year old plants at 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per dozen, all transplanted 1911. These large plants planted this fall will bloom next summer, even the climbing roses which would not bloom if transplanted next spring.

We cannot impress too strongly upon our customers the necessity of severely pruning dormant roses when planted. Lack of either pruning or tamping will cause failure. They should be set as firm as a post.

Two Reasons for Placing Your Order Early

- (1) To make sure of getting the desired varieties before the stock is exhausted, many of our old customers place their spring orders six to eight months in advance.
- (2) Early orders take precedence in time of shipment, provided, of course, ground in your locality is ready for planting.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Alfred Colomb
Anne de Diesbach
Baron de Bonstetten
Baroness Rothschild
Ben Cant
Bob Davidson
Captain Hayward
Clio
Earl of Dufferin
Fisher Holmes
Francois Michelon

Frau Karl Druschki	Margaret Dickson
General Jacqueminot	Marguerite de St. Amande
Hugh Dickson	Marie Baumann
John Hopper	Marshall P. Wilder
La Rosiere	Maurice Bernardin
Louis Van Houtte	Merveille de Lyon
Mabel Morrison	Mrs. R. G. Sharman-
Madam Gabriel Luizet	Crawford
Madam Victor Verdier	Mrs. John Laing
Magna Charta	Oakmont
Marchioness of Londonderry	Paul Neyron

Pierre Notting
Pride of Waltham
Prince Camille de Rohan
Prince Arthur
Queen of Queens
Rev. J. B. M. Camm
Reynold's Hole
Rodocanachi
Soleil d'Or
Tom Wood
Ulrich Brunner
Xavier Olibo

Ards Pillar
Ards Rover
Crimson Rambler

Carmine Pillar	Rubin
Helene	Setigera
Leuchestern	Trier

Tousendschon

Dorothy Perkins
Evergreen Gem

Gardenia	Lady Gay
Hiawatha	Minnehaha

Sweetheart
Wichuraiana

Atropurpurea
Belle Poitevine

Blanc Double de Coubert	Madame G. Bruant
Conrad F. Meyer	Rugosa rubra

Rugosa alba

Austrian Copper
Coquette des Blanches
Coquette des Alpes

Cabbage Centifolia	Madame Plantier
Harrison's Yellow	Multiflora Japonica
Mignonette	Persian Yellow

Rosa spinosissima, \$1.00
Rubiginosa

Miscellaneous Roses

We offer a grand collection of Rose Trees on Rugosa stock in the best varieties of Hybrid Teas and Hybrid Perpetuals. XX size, 3 to 5 plants, \$1.50 each; 6 or more plants, \$1.25 each. X size, 3 to 5 plants, \$1.25 each; 6 or more, \$1.00 each.

We also have a splendid stock of Standard Crimson Rambler, Lady Gay, Baby Rambler and Dorothy Perkins on Rugosa stock at the following prices, namely: **Crimson Rambler**, 2-yr., 75 cts.; 3-yr., \$1.50; 4-yr., \$2.50. **Dorothy Perkins**, 3-yr., \$1.50; 4-yr., \$2. **Baby Rambler**, 2-yr., \$1; 3-yr., \$1.50; **Lady Gay**, 3-yr., \$2.

Standard Roses



Four Times Transplanted Three Times Transplanted Twice Transplanted

Photo-engraving of three Hemlock Spruce, each 3 feet high, with ball of earth shaken out to show results of frequent transplanting. Note the increased mass of fibrous roots, also increase of fatness of tops.

All our stock both deciduous, and evergreen trees and shrubs, is frequently transplanted. Our Maples, Lindens, Poplars, Dogwood, etc., show the same masses of fibrous roots as Hemlocks above. In digging, great care is used to preserve the roots intact. We do not use a tree-digging machine. Moreover, our stock is not dug in autumn and stored in cellars, but dug fresh from the ground at time of packing the order. Of 600 evergreens sent by freight to Pennsylvania, Spring, 1909, (*Arborvitae*, 2 to 3 ft. high, not balled or burlap), our customer writes: "Practically all the *Arborvitae* purchased from you grew. We lost about 600 out of 650 purchased elsewhere."

This man not only lost trees and labor, but also a year's time, of more value than the trees.

Quality and Prices

In comparing prices please note the fact that we make no charge for boxing and packing, or for burlapping the ball of evergreens. The reason the price of the single plant is much higher in proportion is that the cost of packing the single plants is often as much as for several. Five will be furnished at the rate of ten, fifty at the rate of one hundred, two hundred and fifty at the rate of one thousand.

Evergreen Trees

Arborvitae American—

	Each	10	
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$18 per 100..	.35	\$2 00
2 to 3 ft.....	35 "	.50	4 00
3 to 4 ft.....	100 "	1 50	12 00
4 to 5 ft.....	2 50	2 00	
4 to 5 ft., heavy.....	3 50	3 00	
5 to 6 ft., heavy.....	4 50		
6 to 8 ft., heavy.....	\$5- 6 00		
8 to 10 ft., heavy.....	\$7- 9 00		

Ellwangeriana.

2 to 3 ft.....	1 50	10 00	
3 to 4 ft.....	2 00	18 00	

George Peabody.

3 to 4 ft.....	2 00		
4 to 5 ft.....	3 50		
5 to 8 ft.....	\$4- 6 00		

Globosa.

18 to 24 in.....	1 50		
2 to 2½ ft.....	2 00		

Pyramidal—

3 to 4 ft.....	1 50		
4 to 5 ft.....	2 25	20 00	
5 to 6 ft.....	3 00	25 00	
6 to 8 ft.....	\$4- 5 00		

Hovey's Golden.

18 to 24 in.....	1 00		
2 to 2½ ft.....	1 50		
2½ to 3 ft.....	2 50		

Little Gem.

12 to 15 in. broad.....	1 50		
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Siberian.

18 to 24 in.....	1 00	9 00	
2 to 3 ft.....	1 50	12 50	
3 to 3½ ft.....	2 50	20 00	

Vervaeaneana.

4 to 5 ft.....	2 50	20 00	
5 to 6 ft.....	3 50	30 00	
6 to 8 ft.....	\$4- 6 00		

Biota Nana Aurea.

1½ to 2 ft.....	1 50		
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Biota Elegantissima—

2 to 3 ft.....	1 50		
3 to 4 ft.....	2 00		

Yew (Taxus) baccata.

18 to 24 in.....	1 00	9 00	
2 to 3 ft.....	1 50	12 50	
elegantissima (aurea.)	1½ to 2 ft.	2 50	20 00

Irish.

3 to 4 ft.....	3 00		
4 to 5 ft.....	4 50		

Repandens.

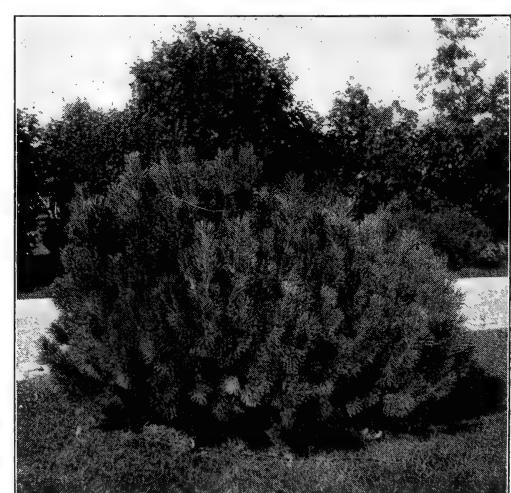
18 to 24 in.....	2 00		
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Fir, Nordmann's.

2 to 2½ ft.....	2 00		
2½ to 3 ft.....	2 50		
3 to 3½ ft.....	3 00		
3½ to 4 ft.....	4 00		
4 to 5 ft.....	5 00		
5 to 6 ft.....	6 00		

Hemlock (Tsuga, American)—

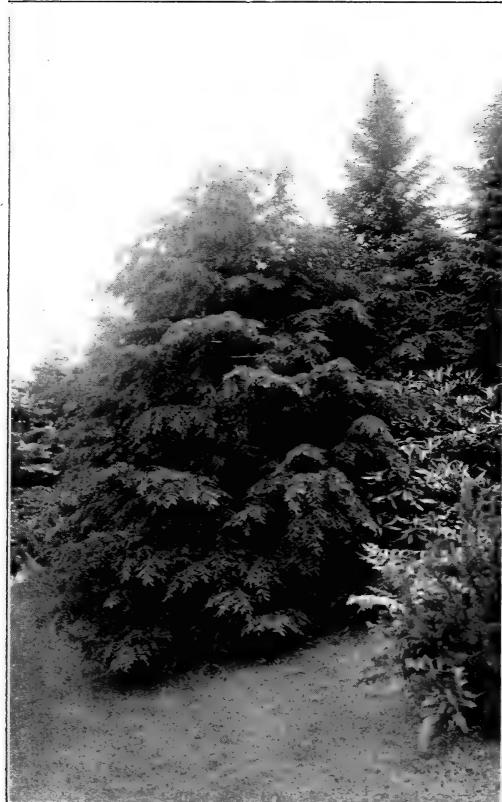
	Each	10	
18 to 24 in.....	\$60 per 100..	1 00	7 50
2 to 2½ ft.....	75 "	1 25	10 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	100 "	1 50	12 50
3 to 3½ ft.....	150 "	2 00	18 00
3½ to 4 ft.....	200 "	2 50	22 50
4 to 5 ft.....	300 "	3 50	32 50
5 to 6 ft.....	400 "	4 50	40 00
6 to 8 ft.....	\$5- 8 00		



Mugho Pine

Hemlock (continued)		Each	10
Carolina. 3 to 4 ft.	.....	\$3 50	\$30 00
4 to 5 ft.	.....	4 50	
Weeping. 1½ to 2 ft.	.....	4 50	
2 to 2½ ft.	.....	3 00	
Thujopsis Borealis. 4 to 5 ft.	.....	2 50	
Borealis Intea. 3 to 4 ft.	.....	2 00	
4 to 5 ft.	.....	3 00	
5 to 6 ft.	.....	4 00	
6 to 8 ft.	.....	6 00	
Pines, Austrian—			
3 to 4 ft.	.....	2 00	18 00
4 to 5 ft.	.....	2 50	22 00
5 to 6 ft.	.....	3 50	
6 to 8 ft.	.....	\$4 50	6 00
Bhotan (P. excelsa). 3 to 4 ft.; fine.	.....	2 00	
4 to 5 ft.	.....	3 00	
5 to 6 ft.	.....	4 00	
6 to 8 ft.	.....	\$4 50	6 00
Mugho. 12 to 15 in. \$50 per 100.	1 00	6 00	
15 to 18 in., broad.... 90	"	1 25	10 00
18 to 24 in., broad.... 125	"	1 75	15 00
2 to 3 ft., broad....	.....	\$2	3 00
3 to 4 ft., broad....	.....	\$3	5 00
Stone (P. cembra). 2½ to 3 ft.	.....	2 50	22 00
3 to 3½ ft.	.....	3 50	32 00
3½ to 4 ft.	.....	4 50	
4 to 7 ft.	.....	\$5	8 00
White. 9 to 15 in. \$15 per 100.	25	2 00	
15 to 21 in.	.....	20	2 50
18 to 24 in.	.....	30	3 50
2 to 3 ft.	.....	60	4 50
3 to 4 ft.	.....	90	5 50
4 to 5 ft.	.....	1 25	10 00
5 to 6 ft.	.....	2 00	17 50
6 to 8 ft.	.....	3 00	27 50
8 to 9 ft.	.....	4 50	37 50
9 to 10 ft.	.....	6 50	
10 to 12 ft.	.....	8 50	

All our pines have been transplanted two to five times and within three years, so that they are bound to move with safety. Note the mass of fine feeding roots in the cut and remember our prices include burlapizing the ball of earth, in all but the smaller sizes which are not necessary.



Hemlock (*Tsuga Canadensis*)



White Pine. 5-6 ft.

P. Strobus. White or Weymouth Pine. It is beautiful in every stage of its growth, from a plant to a stately tree of 150 feet. When well established, this tree will grow from 2½ to 3 feet every year. There is no prettier native Pine than this, and it is easily grown on all soils; in fact, were we to consider its economic importance, its adaptability to climate and soil, or its ornamental use, we must give it chief place among our native Pines.

P. Mugho. Dwarf Mountain Pine. A bushy species, indigenous to northern Europe. Forms a dense bush and keeps below 4 feet in height for many years. This is one of the rarest varieties in the market. Our stock is unusually fine.

Sciadopitys

(See cut, page 21.)

Sciadopitys verticillata. Umbrella Pine. Like many others of our choice plants, this beauty comes from Japan. It is unique among evergreens. The peculiar growth of the leaves in parasol-like whorls gives the variety its name. This tree is hardy as far north as Portland, Me. (according to Professor Bailey). Its compact, conical form, glossy, dark green foliage and adaptation to all soils, render it a very desirable tree. We offer a fine stock,

	Each
2 to 3 ft.	\$4 00
3 to 3½ ft.	5 00
3½ to 4 ft.	6 50
4 to 5 ft.	9 00
5 to 6 ft.	12 00
6 to 7 ft.	15 00

John Duncan, writing of the evergreens in Arnold Arboretum, Boston, says, of *Abies Concolor*: "There are a number of individuals of it that are just superb. I do not know of any conifer that can surpass it in beauty unless it be a finely developed Hemlock Spruce."

"I think I have received all the trees ordered from you, so if you will send me a bill for the whole amount, crediting me with the check sent you on March 19th, for \$880, I will at once send you a check for the balance due."

**Unsheared Retinispora**

Showing masses of feeding roots from oft
transplanting.

Each

Retinispora obtusa compacta—	
18 to 24 in.....	\$1 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 50
3 to 4 ft.....	2 50
4 to 5 ft.....	4 00

Retinispora nana aurea—	
18 to 24 in.....	1 75
2 to 2½ ft.....	2 50
2½ to 3 ft.....	3 00

Filifera. 2 to 3 ft.....	2 50
3 to 3½ ft.....	3 00
3½ to 4 ft.....	4 50
4 to 5 ft.....	5 00
5 to 8 ft.....	\$6-10 00

Filifera aurea. 1 to 1½ ft.....	2 00
1½ to 2 ft.....	3 00

Pisifera. 5 to 6 ft.....	3 00
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Pisifera aurea. 2½ to 3 ft.....	2 00
3 to 4 ft.....	2 50
4 to 5 ft.....	3 50
5 to 6 ft.....	5 00
6 to 7 ft.....	7 00

Plumosa. 12 to 15 in.....	50
18 to 24 in.....	1 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 50
3 to 4 ft.....	3 50
4 to 5 ft.....	5 00
5 to 7 ft.....	\$6- 8 00

Plumosa aurea. 1½ to 2 ft.....	1 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 75
3 to 3½ ft.....	3 00
3½ to 4 ft.....	4 00
4 to 5 ft.....	5 00
5 to 6 ft.....	7 00

Squarrosa Veitchii. 18 to 24 in.....	75
2 to 2½ ft.....	1 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	1 50
3½ to 4 ft.....	2 50
4 to 5 ft.....	3 50
5 to 8 ft.....	\$4 50- 8 00

Juniper (Juniperus)

All the Junipers are valuable ornamental plants—the upright species as single specimens or in groups, and the low forms well adapted for rocky slopes or banks. Junipers thrive best in a sandy loamy soil, moderately moist, but do well in rocky and gravelly soils in sunny open situations. Excellent for seaside planting.

	Each
Juniper, Irish. 2 to 2½ ft.....	\$1 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	1 25
Chinese. 2 to 3 ft.....	2 00
3 to 4 ft.....	3 00
4 to 5 ft.....	4 00
Communis. 2 to 3 ft., broad.....	2 00
Aurea. 2 to 3 ft., broad.....	2 50
Japan Golden. 2 to 3 ft.....	2 50
Juniper Pfitzeriana. 3 ft.....	3 00
Savin's. 1½ to 2 ft.....	1 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	1 75
2½ to 3 ft.....	2 50
3 to 4 ft.....	3 50
Savin's Prostrata. 2 to 3 ft., broad.....	1 50
Swedish. 2 to 3 ft.....	1 00
3 to 4 ft.....	2 00
Variegata alba. 1 to 1½ ft.....	1 00
3½ to 4 ft.....	3 00
Procumbens. 2 to 3 ft., broad.....	2 50
3 to 4 ft., broad.....	3 50
Virginiana. 3 to 4 ft.....	\$1-2 00
4 to 5 ft.....	\$2-3 00
5 to 7 ft.....	\$3-4 00
Virg. Elegantissima. 3 to 4 ft.....	4 00
Virginiana Glauca. 2 to 3 ft.....	2 00
3 to 4 ft.....	3 00
4 to 5 ft.....	4 00
Virginiana Schottelii. 3 to 4 ft.....	2 50
4 to 5 ft.....	4 00

"There is no question but that every year I get from you the very best that ever comes to my hands. The roots are great, big strong ones, and it does my heart good to see them in such splendid shape."

**Sheared_Retinispora**



View in our own Nursery showing row of Koster's Blue Spruce at Right and Sciadopitys at Left.

Spruce (Picea)

Spruce, alba (White.)

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.....	\$60 per 100	\$0 75 \$7 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	90 "	1 25 10 00
3 to 4 ft.....	1 75	15 00
4 to 5 ft.....	2 50	22 50

Aleocks. 2 to 3 ft.

3 to 4 ft.....	1 25
2 to 3 ft.....	2 00

Engelmann's—

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	2 00	
3 to 4 ft.....	3 00	

Koster's Blue—

2 to 2½ ft.....	3 50	30 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	4 00	35 00
3 to 3½ ft.....	5 00	45 00
3½ to 4 ft.....	6 50	60 00
4 to 4½ ft.....	9 00	80 00
4½ to 5 ft.....	12 00	
5 to 5½ ft.....	13 00	
5½ to 6 ft.....	15 00	
6 to 6½ ft.....	20 00	

Koster's Weeping—

3 to 4 ft.....	5 00
4 to 4½ ft.....	6 00
4½ to 5 ft.....	7 00
5 to 5½ ft.....	8 00
5½ to 6 ft.....	10 00
6 to 7 ft.....	12 00

Tiger Tail. 2 to 2½ ft. 2 50

2½ to 3 ft.....	3 00
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Norway—

1 to 1½ ft. \$10 per 100	25	2 00
1½ to 2 ft. 30 "	50	4 00
2 to 3 ft... 50 "	75	6 00
3 to 4 ft... 80 "	1 25	10 00
4 to 5 ft..... 2 25	20 00	
5 to 6 ft..... 3 00	27 50	
6 to 8 ft..... \$4- 8 00		

Weeping (invera)

5 to 6 ft.....	4 00
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White Spruce, (Alba) growing in our Nursery.

Picea alba. White Spruce. A native tree of medium size, varying in height from 25 to 50 feet. Of pyramidal form; very shapely in appearance. The foliage is silvery gray; one of the hardiest of evergreens and is adapted to sections where many others would fail. Will thrive in light, moist soils.



Photograph in our nursery showing a row of Douglas Spruce at the right, *Retinispore Squarrosa Veitchii* in the center, Hemlock on the left. The beautiful glaucous foliage of the Douglas Spruce is plainly shown in the above photo engraving. In fact, it almost rivals the Colorado Blue Spruce in color. It seems strange that so few have realized the value of this native tree until recent years. It was introduced into England nearly one hundred years ago, where fine specimens have been developed, attaining one hundred and seventeen feet in height with a spread of one hundred feet, retaining their symmetry, in a perfect pyramid, the lower branches being all present and resting on the ground. It transplants very easily and grows as rapidly as a White Pine or Norway Spruce, 2 to 3 ft. a year when established. It is not only perfectly hardy, coming from the mountains of Colorado, but endures extreme heat as well.

Prices

Pseudotsuga mucronata—(Douglas Spruce.)

	Each	10	5 to 6 ft.	.....	.....	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$60 per 100.	\$1 00	\$7 50	.....	.....	\$3 50	\$30 00
3 to 4 ft.	125 " ..	1 50	13 50	6 to 7 ft. ....	.....	5 00	45 00
4 to 5 ft. ....	.....	2 50	22 50	7 to 8 ft. ....	.....	6 50	60 00
				8 to 10 ft. ....	.....	\$7 50	10 00

A Pinetum

A collection of Pines, Firs, and other evergreens planted where they may be allowed to develop themselves in their full beauty and proportion, called a Pinetum, not only adds great beauty to a large estate because of its contrast of forms and its peculiarities, but permits of growing many more delicate species, which, if exposed singly, would perish. It is becoming customary on many fine country estates to select an extensive and suitable locality where many species and varieties may be collected together. To those who have not seen such a planting, it is scarcely conceivable how much they add to the beauty of a country residence. In exposed quarters, also in all bleak situations, groups of evergreens form the most effectual shelter at all seasons of the year. Moreover, many of them may be recommended to grow upon the most meager soil.

The effect produced by evergreens, although the plants may be of small or medium size, is immediate. The symmetrical form and beauty of verdure of young plants is no less effective than the picturesque beauty of the rugged and time-worn tree. No material, therefore, is more adapted for planting new places than are evergreens.

In selecting evergreens, planters should be cautioned about planting too large sizes and too many of the cheaper varieties. The fact that these varieties are cheap shows that they are of rapid growth, being produced quickly by the nurseryman. This means a rapid-growing tree which more than likely attains a great size and produces a coarse effect. One should select with a view to producing best results at the end of ten or more years. When a tree has been planted a number of years its value will have increased many-fold if it is of the proper variety; if not of a good variety, its value may decrease the older it grows. Of course, for windbreaks and hedges, some of the coarser, cheaper varieties are best; but, for the lawn one cannot too carefully choose varieties which will increase in value with the years.

Very few of the beautiful evergreens are familiar to planters. It is a revelation to those who go through our nurseries to see the great number of choice varieties, and yet we grow only those which are hardy at the North.

Shrubs in Tree Form

Acacia. 4 to 7 ft., \$2 each.
Azalea Mollis. \$1.50 to \$2 each.
Box. See Evergreen Shrubs, below.
Caragana. \$1 to \$1.50 each.
Forsythia. \$1 to \$1.50 each.
Hydrangea. 50 cts. to \$1.
Lilac. \$1 to \$1.50 each.
Viburnum (Snowball). 75 cts. to \$1.25 each.
Wistaria. \$1 to \$3 each.

Evergreen Shrubs Hardy

Rhododendron. We offer all bushy and well budded, field grown plants, from a celebrated English grower, and they should not be compared with Holland-grown plants. Larger sizes have been three years in our grounds.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$1.25	\$10.00
2 to 2½ ft.....	2.00	18.00
2½ to 3 ft.....	3.00	28.00
3 to 3½ ft.....	3.50	
3½ to 5 ft.....	\$4- 6.00	

Catawbiense. Well-budded. Bushy plants grown three years in our nursery.

1 to 1½ ft.....	60	5.00
1½ to 2 ft.....	1.25	10.00
2 to 3 ft.....	2.00	17.50

Azalea amoena—

10 to 12 in.....	\$40 per 100.	75	5.00
12 to 18 in.; 18 in. broad.	70	1.00	8.50
20 to 24 in.; 2 ft. broad.	100	1.50	12.50

Hinondigiri.

12 to 15 in.....	1.00
15 to 18 in.....	1.50

Yodogami.

1½ to 2 ft.....	1.00
-----------------	------

Kalmia latifolia—Nursery grown.

12 to 15 in.....	\$35 per 100.	50	4.00
15 to 18 in.....	50	"	6.00
18 to 24 in.....	1.00	9.00	
2 to 2½ ft.....	1.75	15.00	
2½ to 3 ft.....	2.50	20.00	
3 to 4 ft.....	3.50	32.00	

Leucothoe Catesbeai.

12 to 18 in.....	25	2.00
18 to 24 in.....	40	3.00
2 to 3 ft.	75	6.50

Did You Ever See Such Roots?

Our soil is especially favorable to the production of many fibrous or feeding roots. Frequent transplanting does the rest.




Wistaria in Tree Form

	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$15 per 100.	\$0.25
18 to 24 in.....	30	40
2 to 2½ ft.....	40	60
2½ to 3 ft.....	1.00	7.50

Boxwood Trees. Pyramidal shape—

	Each
30 to 36 in. high; 15 in. diam. at base.....	\$2.50
36 to 42 in. high; 15 to 18 in. diam. at base....	3.00
42 to 48 in. high; 18 to 24 in. diam. at base....	4.00
48 to 50 in. high; 2 to 3 ft. diam. at base....	5.00
54 to 60 in. high; 3 ft. diam. at base.....	6.60

Boxwood Trees. Standard or tree-shaped—

Stem 30 in. high; diam. of crown 12 to 16 in.	2.00
Stem 30 in. high; diam. of crown 16 to 18 in.	3.00
Stem 30 in. high; diam. of crown 18 to 22 in.	4.00
Stem 30 in. high; diam. of crown 22 to 24 in.	5.50
Stem 30 in. high; diam. of crown 24 to 30 in.	7.00

Box Edging—

	Per 100	Per 1,000
4 to 6 ft.....	\$6.00	\$50.00
6 to 8 in.....	8.00	

Bushes—

12 to 18 in.....	each 50c.
18 to 24 in.....	each 70c.

2 to 3 ft., 2 ft. broad.....	each \$1.00
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Hints for Proper Planting

To properly plant a tree or shrub is a very easy matter if one will carefully follow these four rules.

First.—Dig the holes large enough to admit the roots spread out in their natural position, and deep enough to allow the plant to stand at the same depth it stood in the nursery. More trees are lost by deep planting than by shallow.

Second.—Use no fertilizer, but sprinkle fine soil among the roots, shaking the tree a little if necessary, or using the hand, if the fibrous roots are very numerous, so that every root may come in contact with the soil.

Third.—When the roots are well covered, the earth should be tramped, or tamped, as firm as a post. Put in more earth and tamp again. The last two or three inches of earth should not be tamped, leaving it loose for the rain to be taken in. Do not round up the earth about the tree, lest the water run off. If the weather is dry early in fall or late in spring, water may be poured in about the tree; otherwise it is seldom necessary.

Fourth.—Give the tree a good mulching to hold the moisture.

Trees and Shrubs for Nursery Planting

Where large future plantings are to be made in cemeteries, parks or large estates, the economy of growing trees for a year or more in the nursery row, from which they are readily transplanted to other parts of the grounds, is evident. The cost of packing, transportation, etc., is hereby reduced to the minimum, and the cost of the plants is inconsiderable.

Having best facilities for furnishing nursery-grown, twice-transplanted stock, we solicit opportunity.

Deciduous Trees

	Each	10	Each	10
Ailanthus glandulosa. 5 to 6 ft.....	\$0 30	\$2 50	Young's Weeping. 5 to 7 ft.....	\$1 50
Alder, Imperial. 4 to 6 ft.....	1 00	7 50	Buttonwood. See Plane.	
Almond. Tree form, 3 to 4 ft.....	35	3 00	Catalpa Bungei. 1-yr. heads.....	1 00
Ash, American White. 6 to 8 ft.....	75	6 00	2-yr. heads.....	1 75
8 to 10 ft.....	1 00	7 50	3 yr.	\$2- 3 00
European. 7 to 8 ft.....	50	4 00	4 yr.	\$3- 4 00
Beech, American. 2 to 3 ft.....	1 00	7 50	Speciosa. 5 to 6 ft.	25
3 to 4 ft.	1 25	10 00	6 to 8 ft.	40
4 to 5 ft.	1 75	15 00	8 to 10 ft.	1 00
Cut- and Fern-leaved. 2 to 3 ft.....	1 00	7 50	10 to 12 ft.	1 50
3 to 4 ft.	1 50	12 50	Chestnut. 5 to 7 ft.	75
European. 4 to 5 ft.	1 00	7 50	Cherry, Flowering. 3 to 4 ft.	75
5 to 6 ft.	1 50		4 to 5 ft.	1 00
6 to 8 ft.	2 50		5 to 7 ft.	1 50
Purple varieties. 3 to 4 ft.	1 00		Coffee Tree. 6 to 8 ft.	1 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 50		Crab Apples, in variety. 2 to 3 ft.	50
5 to 6 ft.	2 00		3 to 4 ft.	75
6 to 8 ft.	2 50		4 to 5 ft.	1 00
Weeping—			Cypress, Deciduous. 4 to 5 ft.	75
5 to 6 ft.	1 50		5 to 6 ft.	1 00
6 to 8 ft.	2 00		6 to 8 ft.	1 25
8 to 10 ft.	2 50			10 00
Tricolor. 2 to 3 ft.	1 50			
Birch, Cut-leaved Weeping. 6 to 8 ft.	1 25			
8 to 10 ft.	1 75			
10 to 12 ft.	2 00			
Paper, 6 to 8 ft.	1 00	8 00	Dogwood, White-flowering. 2 to 3 ft....	40
8 to 10 ft.	1 50	12 00	3 to 4 ft.	50
10 to 12 ft.	2 00	17 50	4 to 5 ft.	75
Fastigiata. 6 to 7 ft.	1 25	10 00	5 to 6 ft.	1 00
7 to 8 ft.	1 50	12 00	6 to 8 ft.	1 25
8 to 10 ft.	2 50		8 to 10 ft.	1 75
10 to 12 ft.	3 50			15 00
White. 8 to 10 ft.	1 00	8 00	Pink-flowering (rubra.) 3 to 4 ft.	1 50
10 to 12 ft.	1 50	12 00	4 to 5 ft.	2 00



Lombardy Poplar

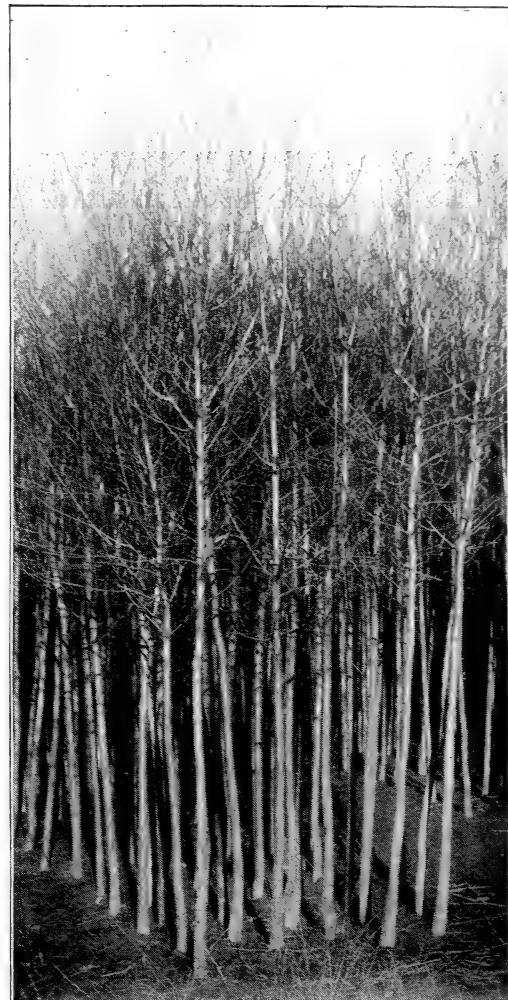
Pyramidal Birch

Added to the formal effect the white bark of the Birch makes it very attractive.

This beautiful tree looks much like an evergreen; its lace-like light green foliage; it is very attractive.

Elm, American. 6 to 8 ft.	75	6 00
8 to 10 ft.	1 25	10 00
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. caliper.	1 50	12 00
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. caliper.	1 75	15 00
1 3/4 to 2 in. caliper.	2 00	18 00
2 to 2 1/2 in. caliper.	2 25	20 50
Huntington. 9 to 10 ft.	1 00	8 00
10 to 12 ft.	1 25	10 00
Camperdown, Weeping. Fine	1 50	
Fringe, White. 3 to 4 ft.	75	6 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	8 00
5 to 6 ft.	1 25	10 00
Hornbeam (Carpinus) European.		
4 to 5 ft.	\$25 per 100..	50
		3 50
Horse-Chestnut, Common White—		
6 to 8 ft.	1 25	10 00
Double White. 6 to 8 ft.	2 00	17 50
Double Red. 5 to 6 ft.	1 50	12 50
6 to 8 ft.	1 75	15 00
Judas Tree, American. 3 to 4 ft.	50	4 00
4 to 5 ft.	75	6 00
Japanese. 18 to 24 in.	35	3 00
2 to 3 ft.	50	4 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	
Koelreuteria paniculata. 5 to 6 ft.	1 00	7 50
6 to 7 ft.	1 25	
7 to 8 ft.	2 00	
Laburnum. 5 to 7 ft.	75	
Larch, European. 5 to 6 ft.	1 00	8 00
6 to 8 ft.	1 25	10 00
Leptolepis (Japanese.) 4 to 6 ft.	75	6 00
6 to 8 ft.	1 00	8 00
Liriodendron. See tulip Tree.		
Linden, American. 10 to 12 ft.	1 50	12 50
Broad-leaved. 8 to 10 ft.	1 50	12 50
10 to 12 ft.	1 75	15 00
12 to 14 ft.	2 00	17 50
Red-twiggled. 8 to 10 ft.	1 25	10 00
10 to 12 ft.	1 50	12 50
12 to 14 ft.	2 00	17 50
Weeping. 7 to 8 ft.	2 00	17 50
8 to 10 ft.	3 50	22 50
10 to 12 ft.	3 00	
White-leaved. 5 to 6 ft.	1 00	
9 to 10 ft.	2 00	

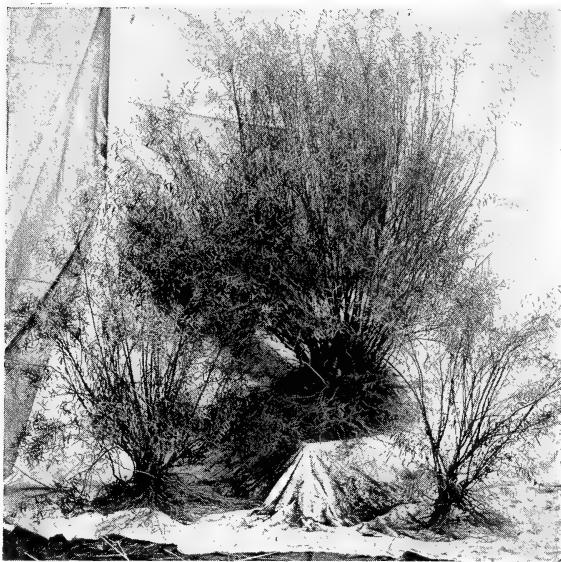
	Each	10
Maple, Norway. 6 to 8 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00
8 to 10 ft.	\$85 per 100	1 00
1½ to 1½ in. caliper. 115 "	1 50	12 50
1½ to 1¾ in. caliper. 135 "	2 00	15 00
1¾ to 2 in. caliper, 10-12 ft.	2 50	20 00
2 to 2½ in. caliper, 12 to 14 ft. high. 3 00		25 00
2½ to 3 in. cal. 14 to 16 ft high.... 4 00		
3 to 4 in. cal. 16 to 18 ft. high.... \$5-	7 00	
Schwedler's Purple. 8 to 10 ft.	1 75	15 00
10 to 12 ft.	2 25	20 00
12 to 14 ft.	3 00	27 50
Reitenbach. 7 to 8 ft.	1 50	12 50
8 to 10 ft.	2 00	17 50
The Schwedler's maple is the most striking of deciduous trees during the Spring when its young growth shows the most brilliant scarlet color. Reitenbach is richly colored in Autumn.		
Sugar. 8 to 10 ft.	1 75	15 00
10 to 12 ft.	2 00	17 50
12 to 15 ft., 1¾ to 2 in.	2 50	20 00
15 to 20 ft. 2 in. and up.... \$3-	8 00	
Wieri. 8 to 10 ft.	1 00	8 00
10 to 12 ft.	1 50	10 00
12 to 14 ft.	2 00	17 50
14 to 16 ft.	2 50	22 50
Silver. 10 to 12 ft.	1 25	10 00
Worle's Golden-leaved. 7 to 8 ft.	2 00	
Maple, Japanese—		
Polymorphum. 2½ to 3 ft.	1 75	
3 to 4 ft.	2 00	17 50
Var. atropurpureum. 2 to 2½ ft.	2 00	17 50
2½ to 3 ft.	3 00	27 50
Var. dissectum. 18 to 24 in.	1 50	
2 to 3 ft.	2 50	
Blood-leaved (sanguineum) 2 to 3 ft. 2 00		
3 ft.	3 50	
Locust, Rose-flowered (<i>hispida</i>).—		
2 to 3 ft.	50	
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	
Yellow, or Black. 6 to 8 ft.	50	4 00
Magnolia, American varieties.		
Acuminata (Cucumber Tree). 3 to 4 ft. 75		
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	
Macrophylla. 4 to 6 ft.	2 50	
Tripetala. 4 to 5 ft.	1 00	
Magnolia, Chinese varieties—		
Conspicua. 2½ to 3 ft.	2 50	
Lennii. 3 to 4 ft.	1 50	
4 to 5 ft.	2 50	
Soulangeana. 3 to 4 ft.	1 50	
4 to 5 ft.	2 25	
5 to 7 ft.	\$3-	4 00
Speciosa. 3 to 4 ft.	1 50	
4 to 5 ft.	2 50	
5 to 6 ft.	3 00	
Stellata. 2 to 2½ ft.	1 50	
2½ to 3 ft.	2 00	
3 to 3½ ft.	3 00	
Maidenhair Tree (<i>Salisburyana</i>). 6 to 8 ft. 1 00		
8 to 10 ft.	1 50	
10 to 12 ft.	2 00	
Mulberry, Weeping. 2-yr. head.... 1 50		
3-yr. head.... 2 00		
Oak, Golden. 5 to 6 ft.	1 75	
6 to 8 ft.	2 50	
8 to 10 ft.	3 00	
Pin. 6 to 8 ft.	1 00	7 50
8 to 10 ft.	1 50	12 50
10 to 12 ft.	2 00	17 50
12 to 14 ft.	\$2 50	3 00
Pyramidal (<i>fastigiata</i>). 8 to 10 ft.	3 50	
10 to 12 ft.	4 50	
Scarlet. 5 to 6 ft.	1 00	
6 to 7 ft.	1 50	
7 to 8 ft.	2 00	
Red. 6 to 8 ft.	1 50	12 50
8 to 10 ft.	2 00	17 00
White. 5 to 6 ft.	1 50	
Paulownia (Empress Tree). 6 to 8 ft.	1 00	
4 to 5 ft.	75	6 00
Plane, Oriental. 6 to 8 ft.	60	5 00
8 to 10 ft.	1 00	8 00
10 to 12 ft.	1 50	12 00
2 to 2½ in. cal., 12 to 15 ft. high.... 2 50		20 00
2½ to 3 in. cal., 12 to 15 ft. high.... 2 50		
Plane, Occidental. 6 to 8 ft.	75	6 00
8 to 10 ft.	1 00	8 00
10 to 12 ft.	1 25	
Poplar, Abele. 6 to 8 ft.	75	6 00
8 to 10 ft.	1 00	8 00
10 to 12 ft.	1 50	12 50
Boleana. 5 to 6 ft.	50	4 00

**Norway Maples "Heeled in"**

These trees have been planted wide apart which has given room for the development of good tops and straight stocky trunks.

The roots are immense masses of fibres which insures their rapid growth.

	Each	10
Carolina. 8 to 10 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 00
10 to 12 ft.	50	3 50
12 to 15 ft.	75	5 00
Lombardy. 8 to 10 ft.	1 00	8 00
10 to 12 ft.	50	4 00
12 to 14 ft.	75	6 00
14 to 20 ft., 3-4 in. cal.... 3 50		30 00
Sweet Gum (<i>Liquidambar</i>). 5 to 6 ft.	1 00	
6 to 8 ft.	1 50	
8 to 10 ft.	2 00	
Thorn, Flowering. 6 to 8 ft.	1 50	
8 to 10 ft.	2 00	
10 to 12 ft.	\$2 50	3 00
Tulip Tree. 6 to 8 ft.	1 00	
8 to 10 ft.	1 50	
Walnut, Black. 5 to 6 ft.	1 00	
English. 7 to 8 ft.	1 00	7 50
8 to 10 ft.	1 25	10 00
Willow, Rosemary-leaved. 3 to 4 ft.	75	6 00
Top-grafted. 6 to 7 ft.	1 25	
Other varieties. 6 to 8 ft.	50	4 00
8 to 10 ft.	75	6 50
Yellow-wood (<i>Cladrastis</i>). 5 to 6 ft.	1 25	
6 to 8 ft.	1 50	
8 to 10 ft.	2 00	



Three Sizes of Spirea Thunbergii

Illustrating the development of both roots and tops by successive transplanting of all shrubs. We have from two to four sizes of most all varieties of flowering shrubs listed below. If the large plant above had not been several times transplanted, the best part of the roots would have been left in the ground, since they would have been several feet from the plant.

Flowering Shrubs

	Each	10	Each	10
Almond, Flowering. 2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00		
Altheas, in variety. 3 to 4 ft.	35	3 00		
4 to 5 ft.	50	4 50		
Aralia pentaphylla. 2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00		
3 to 4 ft.	35	3 00		
Spincsa. 3 to 4 ft.	35	3 00		
4 to 6 ft.	50	4 00		
6 to 8 ft.	75	6 00		
Azalea arborescens. 1½ to 2 ft.	1 00	7 50		
2 to 3 ft.	1 25	10 00		
Calendulacea. 2 to 3 ft.	1 25	10 00		
Mollis. 15 to 18 in.; 20 to 25 buds....	50	4 00		
18 to 24 in.; 25 to 30 buds....	75	6 00		
24 to 30 in.; 30 to 40 buds....	1 00	7 50		
Large plants, \$1.50 up.				
Pontica. 18 to 24 in.	75	6 00		
2 to 2½ ft.	1 00	8 00		
2½ to 3 ft.	1 50			
Vaseyi. 18 to 24 in.	1 00	7 50		
2 to 2½ ft.	1 25	10 00		
Barberry purpurea. 2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00		
Thunbergii. 12 to 18 in....\$9 per 100....	20	1 20		
18 to 24 in....12 "....	25	1 50		
2 to 2½ ft., bushy....	40	3 00		
2½ to 3 ft., 2 to 3 ft., broad....	60	5 00		
3 to 4 ft., 3 ft., broad....	1 00			
Vulgaris. 2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00		
3 to 4 ft.	35	3 00		
Calycanthus. 18 to 24 in.	25	2 00		
2 to 3 ft.	35	3 00		
3 to 4 ft.	50			
4 to 5 ft.	75			
Caryopteris. 18 to 24 in.	25	2 00		
2 to 3 ft.	35	3 00		
Ceanothus Americanus. 1½ to 2 ft.	35	3 00		
Clethra alnifolia. 2 to 2½ ft.	25	2 00		
2½ to 3 ft.	35	3 00		
Cornus sanguinea. 2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00		
Paniculata. 3 to 4 ft.	35	3 00		
Spathi. 2 to 3 ft.	50	4 00		
3 to 4 ft.	75	6 00		
Daphne Mezereum. Red. 1 to 2 ft....	50	4 00		
White. 1 to 2 ft....	50	4 00		
Deutzia crenata. 2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00		
Deutzia (continued.)				
Gracilis. 18 to 24 in.....\$0 25	\$2 00			
Gracilis rosea. 2 to 3 ft.	50	4 00		
Lemoinei. 18 to 24 in.....	25	2 00		
2 to 3 ft.	35	3 00		
3 to 4 ft.	50	4 00		
Pride of Rochester. 2 to 3 ft....	25	2 00		
3 to 4 ft.	35	3 00		
4 to 5 ft.	60	5 00		
Elaeagnus longipes. 2 to 3 ft....	25	2 00		
Elder, Cut-leaved. 3 to 4 ft.	35	3 00		
4 to 5 ft.	50	4 00		
Golden-leaved. 3 to 4 ft.	35	3 00		
4 to 5 ft.	50	4 00		
Euonymus, European. 3 to 4 ft....	35	3 00		
4 to 5 ft.	50	4 00		
5 to 6 ft.	75	6 00		
Alatus. 2 to 2½ ft.	1 00			
Americana. 2 to 3 ft.	35	3 00		
Exochorda. 2 to 3 ft.	35	3 00		
3 to 4 ft.	50	4 00		
4 to 5 ft.	75	6 00		
Filbert, Purple. 3 to 4 ft.	50	4 00		
Forsythias, in variety. 2 to 3 ft....	25	2 00		
3 to 4 ft.	35	3 00		
4 to 5 ft.	50			
5 to 6 ft.	75			
Fringe, Purple. 2 to 3 ft.	35	2 50		
3 to 4 ft.	50	4 00		
Halesia. 4 to 5 ft.	75	6 00		
Honeysuckle, Upright. In variety—				
2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00		
3 to 4 ft.	35	3 00		
4 to 5 ft.	50	4 00		
5 to 6 ft.	75	6 00		
Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora alba.				
12 to 18 in.	50	4 00		
2 to 3 ft.	75	6 00		
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	7 50		
Hydrangea Hortensis. 18 to 24 in.	50	4 00		
2 to 3 ft.	75	6 00		
Paniculata grandiflora. 18 to 24 in.	25	2 00		
2 to 3 ft.	35	3 00		
3 to 4 ft.	50	4 00		
Kerria Japonica. 2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00		
3 to 4 ft.	35	3 00		
fl. pl. 2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00		
3 to 4 ft.	35	3 00		
Variegated. 18 to 24 in.	25	2 00		
2 to 3 ft.	35	3 00		
Lilacs, grafted. 2 to 3 ft.	50	4 00		
3 to 4 ft.	75	6 00		
4 to 6 ft.	1 00	1 50		
Lilacs, on own roots. Six year-old plants of choice named varieties.				
3 to 4 ft.	1 25	10 00		
4 to 6 ft.	1 50	12 00		
6 to 8 ft.	2 00	17 50		
Privet, California.			Per 100	1,000
2 to 3 ft.			\$4 00	\$30 00
3 to 4 ft.			5 00	40 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted 1911....			8 00	70 00
4 to 5 ft., Transplanted 1911....			12 00	
Ibotia. 2 to 3 ft.			10 00	
3 to 4 ft.			15 00	
Ibotia. 4 to 5 ft., heavy....			50	
5 to 6 ft.			75	
Var. regelianum. 2 to 2½ ft. in diam.			35	
Amour River. 2 to 3 ft.			25	
Golden California. Beautiful—				
15 to 18 in.			25	
1½ to 2 ft.			35	
2 to 3 ft.			50	
3½ to 4 ft.			75	
4 to 5 ft.			1 00	
Rhodotypos Kerrioides. 3 to 4 ft.			50	4 50
Rhus lacimata —				
2 to 3 ft.			35	3 00
3 to 4 ft.			50	
Raspberry, Flowering. 3 to 4 ft.			25	2 00
4 to 5 ft.			35	3 00
Snowball, acerifolium. 2 to 3 ft.			50	4 00
Cassanoides. 18 to 24 in.			50	4 00
Diplatatum. 3 to 4 ft.			50	4 00
Dentatum molle. 2 to 3 ft.			35	3 00
3 to 4 ft.			50	4 00
4 to 5 ft.			75	
5 to 6 ft.			1 00	

	Each	10
Snowball (continued.)		
Lantana. 3 to 4 ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00
4 to 5 ft.	50	4 00
Opulus (Oxyccos.) 2 to 3 ft.	35	3 00
3 to 4 ft.	50	
Plicatum. 18 to 24 in.	25	2 00
2 to 3 ft.	35	3 00
3 to 4 ft.	50	4 00
4 to 5 ft.	75	6 00
5 to 6 ft.	\$1- 1 50	
Tomentosum. 2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00
3 to 4 ft.	35	3 00
4 to 5 ft.	75	
5 to 6 ft.	1 00	
Spiraea. Anthony Waterer. 18 to 24 in.	25	2 00
2 to 3 ft.	35	3 00
3 to 3½ ft.	50	4 00
Billardi. 2 to 3 ft.	35	2 50
3 to 4 ft.	50	3 50
Opulifolia. 4 to 5 ft.	50	4 00
5 to 6 ft.	75	6 00
Opulifolia aurea. 4 to 5 ft.	50	4 00
5 to 6 ft.	75	6 00
Thunbergii. 18 to 24 in.	25	2 00
2 to 3 ft.	35	3 00
3 to 4 ft.	50	4 00
Van Houtte. 2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00
3 to 4 ft.	35	2 50
4 to 5 ft.	50	4 00
5 to 6 ft.	75	6 00
Stephanandra. 3 to 4 ft.	50	4 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	8 00
Styrax Japonica. 2 to 3 ft.	35	3 00
3 to 4 ft.	50	4 00
4 to 5 ft.	75	6 00
Sumac, Cut-leaved. 2 to 3 ft.	35	3 00
3 to 4 ft.	50	4 00
Symporicarpos. 2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00
3 to 4 ft.	35	3 00
4 to 5 ft.	50	4 00
Syringa coronarius. 4 to 5 ft.	50	4 00
3 to 4 ft.	35	3 00
Coronarius aurea, Golden. 1½ to 2 ft.	35	3 00
2 to 3 ft.	50	4 00
Grandiflora. 3 to 4 ft.	35	3 00
4 to 5 ft.	50	4 00
Lemoine. 2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00
3 to 4 ft.	35	3 00
4 to 5 ft.	50	4 00
Tamarix. 3 to 4 ft.	25	2 00
Weigelas, in variety. 2 to 3 ft.	30	2 50
3 to 4 ft.	50	4 00
4 to 5 ft.	75	6 00

**Japan Snowball**

5 to 6 ft., showing immense development of roots by three transplantings in six years.

Vines

	Each	10
Actinidia. 4 to 5 ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00
5 to 6 ft.	50	4 00
Akebia quinata. 4 to 5 ft.	35	3 00
5 to 6 ft.	50	4 00
Ampelopsis quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper)	\$15 per 100	25 2 00
Veitchii (Boston Ivy)	\$12 per 160	25 1 50
3-yr., extra	16 "	35 2 00
Aristolochia (Dutchman's Pipe)	60	5 00
Bignonia (Teeoma) <i>grandiflora</i>	50	4 00
Radicans. 3 to 4 ft.	35	3 00
Celastrus scandens (Bittersweet)	35	3 00
3 to 4 ft.	50	4 00
4 to 5 ft.	75c-1 00	
Clematis paniculata. 2-yr.	25	2 00
3-yr.	35	3 00
Large-flowered	40	3 50
Euonymus radicans and <i>variegata</i>	25	2 00
XX	35	3 00
XXX	50	4 00
Hedera (English Ivy)	\$10 per 100	20 1 50
3 to 4 ft.	15 "	25 2 00
Honeysuckle —		
3 to 4 ft.	\$12 per 100	20 1 50
4 to 6 ft.	18 "	30 2 50
Kudzu Vine (Dolichos)	35	3 00
Wistaria, Chinese	50	4 00
XX	75	
XXX	1 00	

**Clematis**

PLANS FOR CITY PARKS

"Personally, I was very much pleased with the plan which you sent and will say that they have given much satisfaction to those interested in them. On this account, I have taken pleasure in recommending your house to many."

"My order arrived Friday in excellent condition. Trees and shrubs exceeded my expectations. Having such fine roots, they surely cannot do otherwise than grow."

"I enclose my check on payment of bill. The trees and plants arrived in good shape and I am sorry I did not give you my whole order."

"I reached my office from the Adirondacks on Saturday. The plants and shrubs came in fine shape being most admirably packed."

Estimates cheerfully furnished on gardens or other landscape work. Special prices on large lists of stock.

Choice Fruits

It is a matter of pride with us that we can point to many large estates and fruit farms which we supply with select fruit trees. Although only small space is here given to a list of varieties, we are prepared to ship many other varieties, and have selected below only a few of the choicest kinds, suitable for planting anywhere. In addition to the ordinary size generally offered by nurseries, we have a fine lot of extra sizes in most of the leading varieties, both dwarf and standard, transplanted either in 1910 or 1911. They have made a fine growth and will save you from two to three years time over ordinary sizes. They have all been carefully inspected by the Department of Agriculture of the State of New York who pronounced them free from all insect pests.

Fall is an excellent time to plant many varieties, but it would be well to place your order now for those which would be safely planted only in spring, if you wish to get extra sizes, as many of these large trees will be sold before time for spring planting.

Fruit trees should be well cut back when planted, and currants, gooseberries and peaches should be cut back every spring; some varieties of plums and pears need similar pruning for best results. To insure best treatment, we offer free, with every cash order of \$15 worth of fruit trees, Bailey's excellent book, "The Principles of Fruit-Growing," 514 pages, 120 illustrations; full directions as to selection of varieties, planting, tillage, harvesting and marketing; also renovating old orchards, or "The Pruning Book," by the same author. **Special rates per 1,000 for orchard planting.**

Time of fruiting is given for latitude of New York.

Apples

Summer

Early Harvest. Pale yellow; tender, fine flavor. Lat-
ter part of August.

Golden Sweet. Large, yellow; quality fair. August and September.

***Red Astrachan.** Very early, deep crimson, yellow-streaked; tree very hardy and a good bearer. Early August.

Sweet Bough. Large, pale yellow; very juicy and delicious; tree abundant bearer. August.

***Yellow Transparent.** Size medium; skin pale yellow, tender, juicy, subacid. August.

Autumn

***Bismarck.** Handsome and showy, color red and yellow; extremely hardy and prolific, and bears very early.

Fall Pippin. Large, yellow, tender and delicious; admirable baking Apple; December.

Fameuse (Snow Apple.) Deep crimson; flesh snowy white; one of the finest dessert fruits. November to January.

***Oldenburg, Duchess of.** Streaked with red and yellow; very hardy Russian variety; bears young and abundantly. August and September.

***Gravenstein.** Large, striped red and yellow; excellent quality. September and October.

***Wealthy.** Dark red and yellow stripes; flesh white, vinous, subacid; very hardy. October.

Maiden's Blush. Pale yellow, with red cheek, not very high-flavored; tree erect and good bearer. September and October.

Winter

Baldwin. Well-known, bright red, market variety; tree very productive; very popular in the North.

Ben Davis. Large, handsome striped Apple, fair quality; tree very hardy and productive.

Greening. Very popular everywhere; tree vigorous and spreading, but often crooked when young; constant bearer; one of the best for cooking. Keeps well until March.

***Hubbardston Nonesuch.** Tender and juicy; a great bearer; one of the best. November to January.

***King of Tompkins County.** Large red Apple of finest quality for cooking; tree very hardy, vigorous and good bearer. November to January.

Newtown Pippin. One of the best American Apples, but its success is confined to certain districts and soils. November to June.

Northern Spy. Large; yellow, striped red; flesh rich, aromatic; keeps until June; tree rapid in growth and a good bearer.

Rambo. Greatly esteemed old variety, streaked red and yellow; flesh tender and mild-flavored; tree vigorous and a good bearer.

Roxbury Russet. Medium size, green and russet color; tree large and a great bearer; keeps until June.

Twenty Ounce. Very large striped Apple, excellent for cooking and baking; tree a good grower and bearer. October to September.

Spitzenburg (Esopus.) Large, deep red; flesh yellow, crisp and good; does especially well in New York state. November to April.

***Indicates those grown also as dwarfs.**

Crab Apples

Hyslop. Beautiful in flower; large, crimson. October.
Montreal Beauty. Large, bright yellow, shaded with red; flesh yellowish, firm, acid. September.

Red Siberian. Red. September and October.

Yellow Siberian. Large, pale yellow, with tint of red. September.

Transcendent. Red and yellow; productive. September.

Prices of Fruits

No charge for boxing or packing. Five or more of a kind at 10 rate, 50 at 100 rate, 250 at 1,000 rate.

All transplanted Spring, 1910 or 1911.

	Each	10
Apples. First-class, 5 to 7 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
First class, 7 to 8 ft.	75	6 50
Dwarf. 2 to 3 ft.	50	4 00
3 to 4 ft.	75	6 50
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	8 00
Apricots. First-class, 3 to 5 ft.	50	4 00
Cherries. First-class, 5 to 7 ft.	40	3 50
Peaches. First-class, 4 to 6 ft.	35	3 00
Pears. Standard, 5 to 7 ft.	50	4 50
Dwarf, 2 to 3 ft.	35	3 00
3 to 5 ft.	75c	1 00

We have a few Pears of Kieffer, Standard, bearing size, transplanted two years since, beautiful trees, very stocky and with heavy tops.

6 to 7 ft.	75	6 50
7 to 8 ft.	1 25	10 00
8 to 9 ft.	1 50	12 50

Beurre Bosse and Winter Nellis top grafted \$1.00 each.

Plums. First-class, 5 to 7 ft.	50	4 00
Dwarf, 3 to 5 ft.	75c	1 00
Quinces. First-class, 4 to 6 ft.	60	5 00
Grapes. First-class, 2-yr.	20	1 50
First-class, 3-yr.	25	2 00
4-yr., transplanted	50	4 00
Campbell's Early	35	3 00

Currants—

	10	100	1,000
First-class, two year	\$1 00	\$7 00	\$60 00
Perfection	1 50	12 00	

Gooseberries—

Two year	1 50	12 00
Three year	2 50	20 00

Asparagus \$1.00 per dozen.

Rhubarb, \$1.00 per dozen.

Blackberries 100 1,000

Blackberry, Erskine Park 3 00 25 00

This is the hardiest, sweetest and longest season of bearing of all varieties. It has never been known to die back at the tips even in the severe Winters at Lenox, Mass., where it originated.

Raspberries 2 50 20 00

Strawberries 1 25 10 00

Pot Plants, July and August 3 50 30 00

Nut Trees

We offer a fine lot of English Walnut, 7 to 8 feet high at \$1.00 each; 8 to 10 feet at \$1.25 each.

These trees will soon come into bearing and will make beautiful lawn trees in addition to the fruit.

Chestnut, American. 6 to 8 feet high, 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

Spanish, 3 to 4 feet high, 50c each; \$3.00 per 10.

The Cherry Tree

It is ornamental as well as useful and the fruit is so much better fresh from the tree; bears early and thereafter every year, as long as you live, whatever the weather, and such a crop. Large stock enables us to offer the finest trees at prices lower than ever before.

Transplanted fruit trees are not only valuable but are very scarce.



Cherries

The Cherry succeeds well on dry soils and is susceptible of being trained in a great variety of forms. The sour Cherries are particularly appropriate for dwarfs and pyramids.

Sweet

Black Tartarian. Very large, black, of the finest quality; tree good grower and immense bearer. Last of June.

Governor Wood. Large white Cherry, shaded with red; hangs well on the tree; middle of June.

Napoleon Bigarreau. Large, pale yellow, red cheek; good bearer. Last of June.

Windsor. A seedling originated at Windsor, Canada. Flesh firm and of fine quality; dark red; early July.

Sour

Early Richmond. Very valuable for cooking; tree vigorous, healthy, and very productive. June.

May Duke. Well-known, excellent variety; juicy, subacid. Middle of June.

Montmorency. Large, red; 10 days later than Early Richmond; very prolific and hardy.

Reine Hortense. Bright red, of great excellence; nearly sweet.

Pears

Summer

***Bartlett.** One of the best known Pears, with a rich, musky flavor; abundant bearer even when young; middle of September.

Tyson. Good size, juicy and sweet; tree vigorous and rapid grower, abundant bearer. August.

Autumn

Bosc (Beurre Bosc.) Large, russety Pear, with long neck; highly flavored and delicious; September to October.

***Duchess d'Angouleme.** One of the largest, good Pears which attains its perfection as a dwarf.

Howell. Large, yellow, sweet and delicious; very hardy and productive. September and October.

Kieffer. Large, golden yellow, often tinted with red; very vigorous and productive, even when young. October and November.

***Seckel.** Small, but of the highest flavor; tree strong grower and good bearer.

***Worden Seckel.** Seedling of Seckel, with larger fruit and better keeper. October to December.

Sheldon. Large, round, russet and red; very juicy; poor keeper. October.

Winter Pears

***Anjou.** Large, handsome, buttery, with a slight vinous flavor; tree vigorous and an excellent bearer; keeps until Christmas.

***Lawrence.** Golden yellow, medium size and abundant bearer. November to January.

Winter Nellis. Medium size, dull russet; rich, fine flavor, good bearer. November to January.

P. Barry. Orange-yellow, dotted with russet; flesh juicy, even-grained and rich.

Plums

Selected, first-class

***Coe's Golden Drop.** Light yellow, firm and white. Last of September.

German Prune. Medium size, purple and rich; very productive. September.

Grand Duke. Large, violet-red. September and October.

Imperial Gage. Yellowish green; flesh rich and sweet; very productive. Middle of August.

***Shropshire Damson.** Medium, dark purple; excellent for preserving. An abundant bearer.

Yellow Egg. Very large, yellow Plum; rather coarse, but good for cooking; good bearer. Last of August.

Japanese Varieties

***Abundance.** Large, amber; flesh yellow and sweet; very productive. July.

***Burbank.** Large, cherry-red, good bearer; market variety. Early September.

***October Purple.** Considered by Mr. Burbank as one of his best hybrids; large purple, with yellow flesh; very late.

***Wickson.** Large, glowing carmine; flesh white, firm and delicious; upright, stately grower. September.

We offer a grand lot of dwarf apples, pears and plums, transplanted, Spring of 1910. Some of these are, this year, bearing fruit in the nursery.

Description of dwarf apples not described in the general list above.

Blenheim Pippin. Excellent, a general favorite. November to February.

Cox's Orange Pippin. Extra fine, one of the best table apples. Crisp and sweet. November to January.

Keswick Codlin. Large, conical, an excellent bearer, very useful for cooking. August to September.

Ribston Pippin. One of the very best table apples. November to March.

Stirling Castle. Large size, good cropper, good culinary variety. October to November.

Peaches

Selected trees, first-class

No class of fruit brings such quick and valuable returns as do the Peaches, if they are properly cared for, and no class suffers more from neglect than this. The ground should be kept cultivated and occasionally given a dressing of woodashes. Pruning must be annual and rigid, cutting back the previous year's growth in March from one-third to one-half. This is a quick method of thinning the fruit, for if the trees have made a good growth, as they should, under proper culture, they will set two or three times more fruit than they can bring to maturity. As a result, the fruit is premature and the tree is likely to die of over-production of seed. When planted, the tree should be cut back severely, leaving only one or two eyes to each branch.

***Crawford's Early.** Large, yellow Peach of excellent quality; tree vigorous and productive. Last of August.

***Crawford's Late.** Superb yellow Peach, of large size and excellent quality; great bearer. Middle of September.

***Crosby.** Medium size, orange-yellow and a good quality; ripens between Crawford Early and Late.

***Champion.** Early, large, white, with red cheek; rich and juicy. Early August.

***Elberta.** Very large and handsome; flesh yellow, juicy and of excellent quality; one of the best. Ripens between Crawford Early and Late.

***Foster.** Large, yellow; resembling Crawford Early, but of better quality, ripening a little earlier.

***Morris White.** Medium size, creamy white, tinged with red; flesh white; excellent flavor; early September.

***Mountain Rose.** Large, red Peach, with white flesh; juicy and good. Excellent for early market.

***Oldmixon Free.** Large, white and red; flesh juicy and rich. A valuable hardy and productive variety, succeeding Crawford Early.

***River's Early.** Large, creamy white, with delicate pink cheek; excellent flavor; one of the finest very early varieties.

***Steven's Rareripe.** White Peach of excellent quality; good bearer. Middle of September.

***Stump the World.** Red and white, good size; quality fair, but very productive. Middle of September.

Apricot

Where the Apricot is hardy, it is of great value, coming as it does between the Cherries and Peaches.

***Alberge de Montgamet.** Size medium; early, hardy.

***Moorpark.** One of the largest and finest; flesh orange and very delicious.

***Harris.** Large, golden yellow fruits. Early July.



Small Branch of Erskine Park Blackberries

Quinces

***Orange.** Large, round, golden yellow; very productive. Ripe in October.

***Rea's Mammoth.** Large, fine variety of the Orange Quince; vigorous and productive.

Hardy Grapes

Black Varieties

Campbell's Early. Clusters large and compact; flesh firm and tender; seeds few; quality rich, slightly vinous; ripens very early and keeps a long time.

Concord. A well-known and favorite variety; very hardy and productive; succeeds well everywhere.

Moore's Early. Bunch medium; berry large, pulpy and of medium quality; vine hardy and moderately prolific. Desirable for an early crop.

Worden. Seedling of the Concord, but ten days earlier. Superior to it in flavor, but does not bear shipping so well.

Red Varieties

Agawam (Roger's No. 15). Bunches very large under good culture; berries large, sweet and tender. Vine of a good grower and very productive. Ripens early.

Brighton. Dark red, of the best quality. Equal to the Delaware, but much larger both in bunch and berry; early, vigorous and productive.

Delaware. Bunch small and compact; berries small, sweet and vinous; vine slender, but perfectly hardy to the Great Lakes.

Gaertner (Rogers' No. 14.) Bunches large; berries very large, light red, tender, sweet, pleasant; very showy; vine vigorous and productive.

Lindley (Rogers' No. 9.) Color a rich shade of red; flesh tender, with rich, aromatic flavor; ripens soon.

Salem (Rogers' No. 53.) Bunch large and compact; after the Delaware; vigorous and productive. flesh tender and juicy; ripens with Concord. One of the most popular and productive.

White Varieties

Moore's Diamond. Bunch large; berry medium, yellowish tinge when ripe; very juicy and of good quality; vigorous and fruitful.

Niagara. Bunch large and compact; color pale green, changing to yellow when fully ripe. The flesh is tender, sweet and nearly equal to the Concord; ripens with that variety. The most popular white.

Pocklington. Bunch medium; berry large, slightly golden when fully ripe; quality fair; vine hardy; vigorous and productive. It ripens after Concord.

Winchell (Green Mountain.) The earliest white grape; berry and cluster good size; excellent flavor; vigorous and productive.

Blackberries

Plant in rows 6 feet apart, 3 feet apart in the row. In midsummer, when the canes attain a height of 4 feet pinch off the tips, which will cause them to send out side shoots and become more stocky. To keep the bed

in good condition, the old, weak and decayed wood should be cut out every season, leaving four or five of the strongest in each hill.

Agawam. Medium size; jet-black, sweet, melting to the core; fine early variety.

Erie. Fruit large and of good quality; an early, vigorous and productive variety.

Rathbun. Berries extra large, jet-black and of good quality. It propagates itself like the Blackcap Raspberry from the tips of the branches.

Snyder. Fruit medium size, sweet and melting to the core; exceedingly hardy and productive.

Wilson's Junior. An early variety of good quality.

Blackberry. Erskine Park Seedless

It originated on the Westinghouse estate in the Berkshires, at an elevation of 1,000 feet above sea level. The superintendent of the estate, Mr. Norman, writes as follows: "This Blackberry, sported from Kittatinny, was first brought to my notice by reason of its hardness. We always tie the canes up to their fruit-stakes in the fall, never protect them at all, and, as you know, they fruit right out to the tips of 6-foot canes. I do not grow any other variety, for its long fruiting season enables me to trust to that variety alone. The fruit is the largest berry I know, fine flavor, no core, no seeds."

Raspberries

Culture same as that of Blackberries. Blackcap varieties should be shortened to within 6 or 8 inches of the main stock in spring.

Red Varieties

Columbian. Fruit very large and purple; robust, hardy and very productive.

Cuthbert. Medium to large; deep, rich crimson; firm and of good quality. One of the best medium to late varieties.

Marlboro. Very early and hardy; fruit crimson, and of good quality.

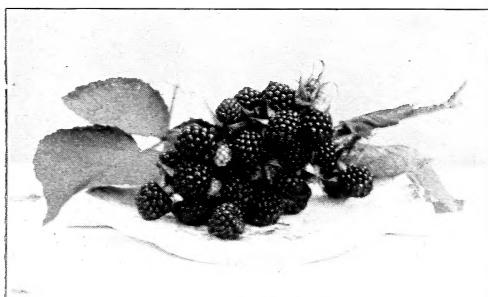
Raspberry, Erskine Park Everbearing

This berry does not begin to fruit until the ordinary varieties are through, fruiting on the new canes and continuing right up to frost. The berries are large, fine and of excellent flavor. As to hardiness, it has stood 20 degrees below zero without protection. Originated at Lenox, Mass.

Blackcaps

Gregg. Large and of excellent quality; season medium; a vigorous grower and very productive.

Kansas. Very large and firm, and of excellent quality; hardy and very prolific; one of the best varieties.

**Strawberries**

Plant in beds 4 feet wide with an alley of 2 feet between them. Plant three rows in each bed, 15 inches apart in the row. For field culture, the rows should be 3 feet apart. Plant in early spring on good fertile, sandy loam for best results. Pot plants set in July or August will produce a crop the following season. A light cover of stable litter in winter after the ground is frozen is very beneficial, but great care must be used not to put on too much or too early and to remove the covering in spring as the plants start to grow. New beds should be planted every other year, as two crops from a planting is all that is profitable. The varieties marked "P." have pistillate or imperfect flowers, and must be planted near other varieties in order that the flowers may be fertilized.

Brandywine. Large, conical form and of good quality. Very prolific; valuable old variety.

Bubach. P. Fruit large, roundish, scarlet and moderately firm; fair quality; plant a strong grower and very productive; succeeds on both light and heavy soil; early to medium.

Gladstone. Fruit large and of fine quality; plant healthy, vigorous and very productive; medium to late; one of the best.

Marshall. Very large, dark crimson; firm and of excellent quality; plant vigorous and productive; medium to late. One of the best varieties for home use or market.

Michel's Early. Berry medium to large, bright crimson, firm, and of fair quality; plant a strong grower; exceedingly early and productive.

McKinley. Very large, conical, sometimes flattened; color crimson. On account of its vigor and great productivity, we recommend it for home use or market; medium to late.

Nick Ohmer. Cone-shaped berries of large size; crimson; flavor rich and a good shipper; medium to late.

President. P. Very attractive, large, red berries, dimpled at ends; very rich and meaty; late and productive.

Currants**Two-year-old plants, first-class**

Plant either in spring or fall, in rows 6 feet apart, 3 feet apart in the row. The fruit is greatly improved by cutting out the weak growth and cutting back the previous year's growth one-third to one-half. To destroy the Currant worm, dust white hellebore one part, flour two parts, on the bushes when wet with dew, after the leaves are fully expanded in spring. One application is a sufficient preventive of insect attack.

Black Naples. The best black variety, large and excellent.

Cherry. Fruit of very large size and very tart; plant vigorous, but not as productive as some of the other varieties.

Fay's Prolific. Probably the best red Currant; it has been planted very extensively and given general satisfaction. Less acid than the Cherry and of excellent flavor and very productive.

Perfection. (New.) Berry larger than Fay's, clusters averaging longer; red, rich, mild subacid. This fruit was the first to receive the \$50 Gold Medal of the Western New York Horticultural Society, one of the most conservative societies in the country.

White Grape. The best white variety; very large and of mild flavor; excellent table variety.

Gooseberries**Two- and three-year-old plants, first-class**

Require the same culture as Currants, and are very useful, not only when freshly picked, but are excellent for preserving. They should be allowed to become thoroughly ripened before picking.

Columbus. This is one of the most valuable introductions of recent years in small fruits, and it fully sustains the high opinion first formed of it. The first is of largest size, handsome, of a greenish yellow color, and the quality is excellent. The plant is vigorous and productive and does not mildew. It merits a place in every garden.

Downing. Medium size, light green, of good quality. A strong grower and productive.

Industry. An English variety, large, dark red, rich, sweet and of good flavor, strong grower and very productive.

Red Jacket. (Josselyn.) Large, red American Gooseberry.

Asparagus

Prepare the ground by trenching to the depth of 2 feet, mixing each layer of soil, as turned over, with 2 or 3 inches of well-rotted manure. For private use, or for marketing, on a small scale, beds should be formed 5 feet wide, with three rows planted in each,—one in the middle, and one on each side, a foot from the edge, the distance of the plants in the rows, 9 inches; the alleys between the beds should be 2 feet wide. In planting, a line is set and a cut made, a little slanting, to the depth of 6 or 8 inches, according to the size of the plants. The plants are then laid against the side of the trench at the distance already named—9 inches—care being taken to properly spread the roots. The crown or top of the plant should be covered about 2 inches. In a week or two after planting, the beds should be touched over lightly with a sharp steel rake, which will destroy the germinating weeds.

Barr's Mammoth. Large green variety, excellent for a market sort.

Columbian Mammoth. A vigorous white variety of excellent quality.

Conover's Colossal. Large shoots; of vigorous growth.

Palmetto. Larger than the Conover's and a heavier yielder.

Rhubarb

Plant 3 feet apart each way. Fertilize well late in the fall, spading in the fertilizer in the spring.

Myatt's Linnaeus. Large, early, tender.



A corner of "Sunny Top," Tarrytown, planted by us, showing the possibilities of the small place.

Rosedale Nurseries

Our Nurseries were started in order to produce high-grade trees, which we sometimes found it difficult to buy for our landscape work. Most nurserymen either will not go to the expense of transplanting trees as often as they should be, or grow them so close that the trees do not have room to develop into shapely specimens. We frequently transplant all our trees, which develops a root system capable of insuring the successful and rapid growth of stock when it is planted by our customers. Constant attention is also given to shape trees into symmetrical form, protecting them against insect enemies, and thorough cultivation to make them strong and healthy. That we have been successful in producing stock of high quality is recognized by many of the largest buyers who often, in addition to their own orders, send us customers from among their friends. One client at Ardsley-on-Hudson has sent us no less than five others; one from Mill Neck, L. I., no less than six.

Landscape Department

So much depends upon the intelligent selection of varieties and harmonious design in planting to make a landscape picture, that we consider this department of our work quite as important as getting together the very best material. The landscape should present pleasing pictures from various points of view—from the different living-rooms as well as from different positions on the grounds, arrangement for color effect, space for vistas and the screening of unsightly objects—but in all unity of design. This result can be attained only where one has had wide experience and observation, and is thoroughly familiar with the material which he uses. The landscape architect must have an eye to the beautiful. He must have a knowledge of agriculture, horticulture, entomology, surveying and drawing. Through correspondence with our customers, we give much valuable information in addition to that found in our Catalogue, but those contemplating planting to any extent should begin with a planting plan, drawn to scale, in which every tree and shrub is definitely located.

We make a specialty of designs and have furnished plans for many of the most beautiful places on the Hudson and elsewhere. We are prepared to renovate old estates, make planting plans for new ones, and in many other ways assist our patrons to the highest development of their grounds. To those in the vicinity of New York we make a preliminary visit without charge. Those at a distance should send us a sketch of their grounds with dimensions, points of compass, location of buildings, trees, etc. From these data, we make a planting plan, drawn to scale, at a moderate cost.

By so doing, our clients would save expense and disappointment, because, without expert advice, planters are apt to select material for planting which will not thrive in a given locality; or, those not familiar with the ultimate sizes of trees and shrubs are apt to use two or three times the number required for the best results.